Jubilee Work

of the

Pupils of High School

St. Marys

Lawrence

1890

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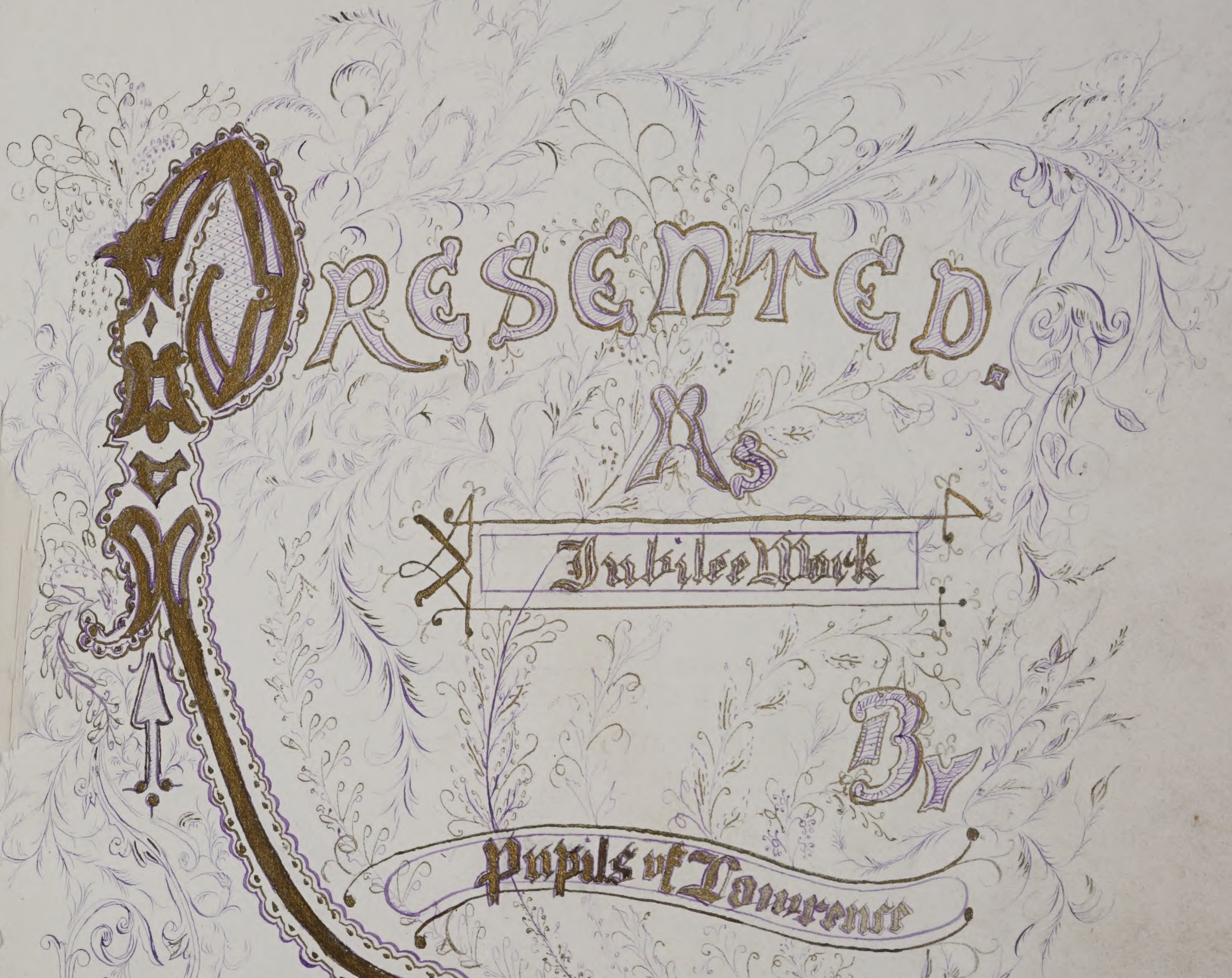


PRESENTED.

As

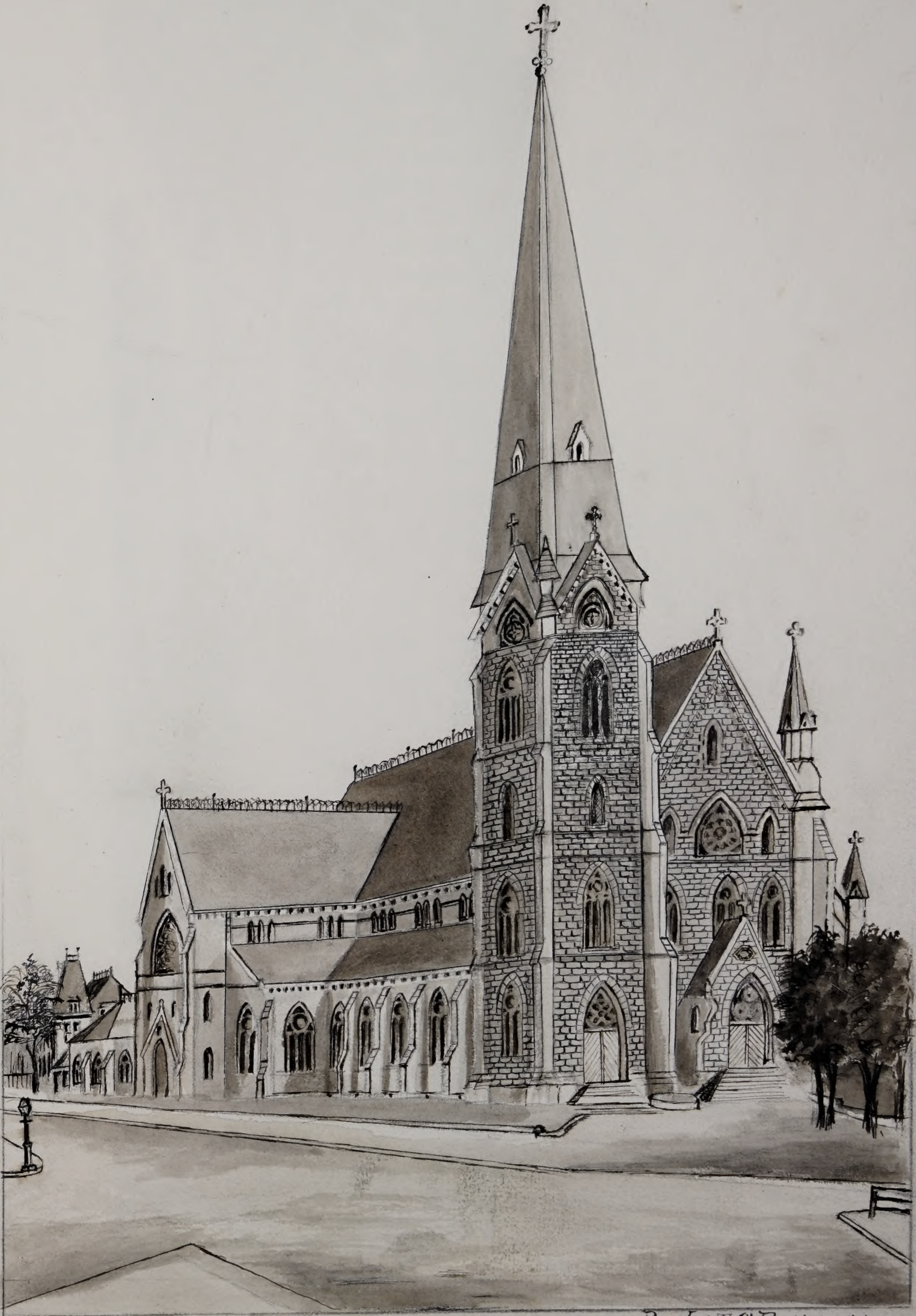
Jubilee Work

By

Pupils of Lawrence

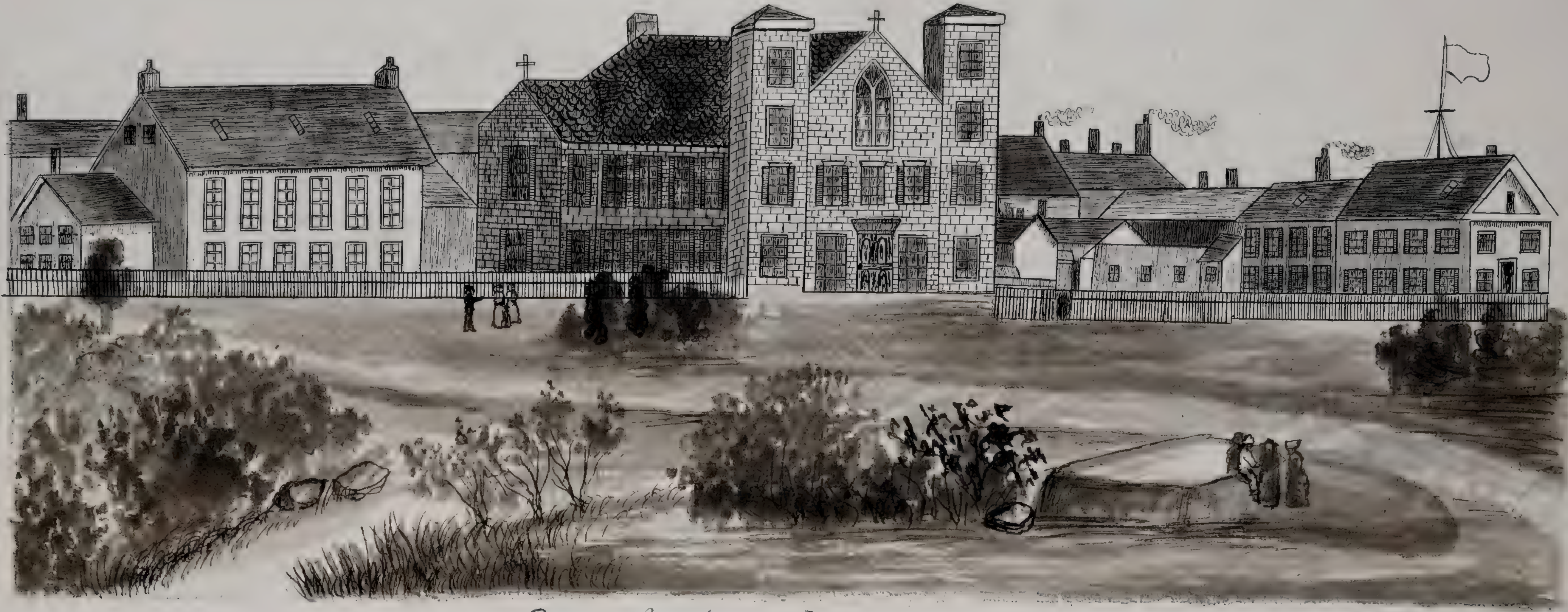
High School .1890.

Mary Lenane.



ST. MARY'S, LAWRENCE. – Rev. Jas. T. O'Reilly, O.S.A. Rector.

Katie Gorman.


Girls' School
Boys' School

Old St Mary's Lawrence.

Nora McNulty

1840
Jubilee Bells.
Ring On.
1890.

Katie F. German

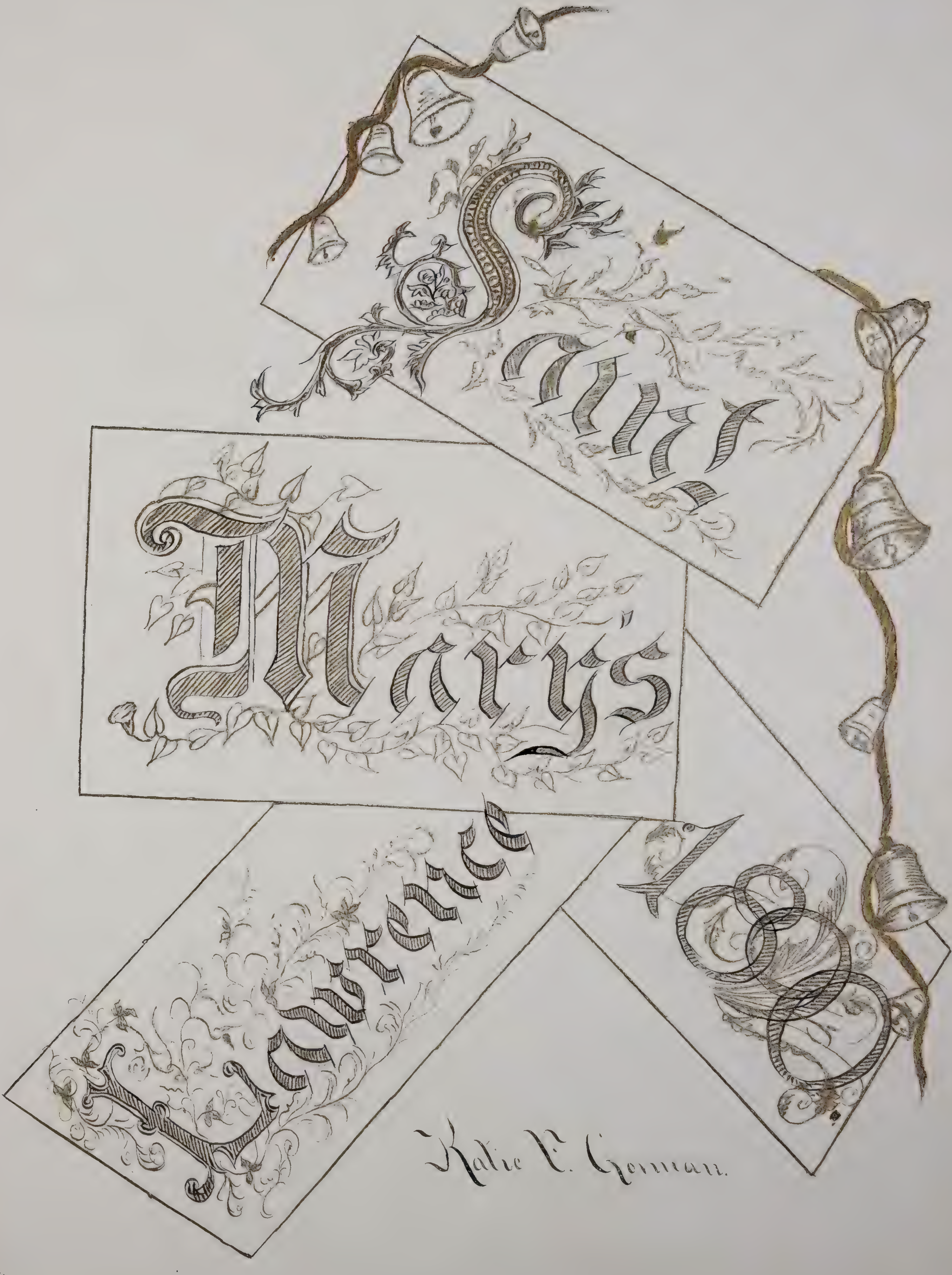
Oct. 1840.

Sail on! gallant ship

Thou hast a noble freight.

1890.

Nora A. McNulty,
Junior Class.


Saint
Mary's
Lawrence
1888

Katie F. Gorman.

PROGRAMME.

of

Distribution.

Lawrence

June. 25

A.D.

Katie Gorman.

Programme.

Grand March. Beyer.
Misses Katie Condon, Nora Ahern. Christina Mc Evoy.
Agnes Barry.

Welcome. Chorus.
Salutatory. Miss. Teresa A. Lane.

Honors Awarded – Good Conduct.

Di Bravura. Schulhoff.
Misses Mary F. Waters, Teresa A. Lane, Katie Condon,
Lizzie Carroll.

Sunrise Chorus.
Composition Miss. Rose A. Tierney.
Class Exercise Step Seventy-sixth, – Sept. 14, 1814. –

Honors Awarded – Christian Doctrine

Trot du Cavalier. Spindler.
Misses Agnes Barry, Mary F. Waters, Katie Flanagan,
Winifred Hughes.
Lo! morn is breaking – Cherubini.
The Legend of the Best Beloved. – Miss. Teresa A. Lane.

Honors Awarded-Excellence.

Beautiful Star. Davis.
Misses Mary Mahoney, Monica Crawshaw, Nellie Mahoney,
Marie O'Donnell.
Violin accompaniment - Misses Edith Golden, Lily O'Sullivan.
Columbia Our Country.
Ave Maria Vocal Duo.

Honors Awarded-Application.

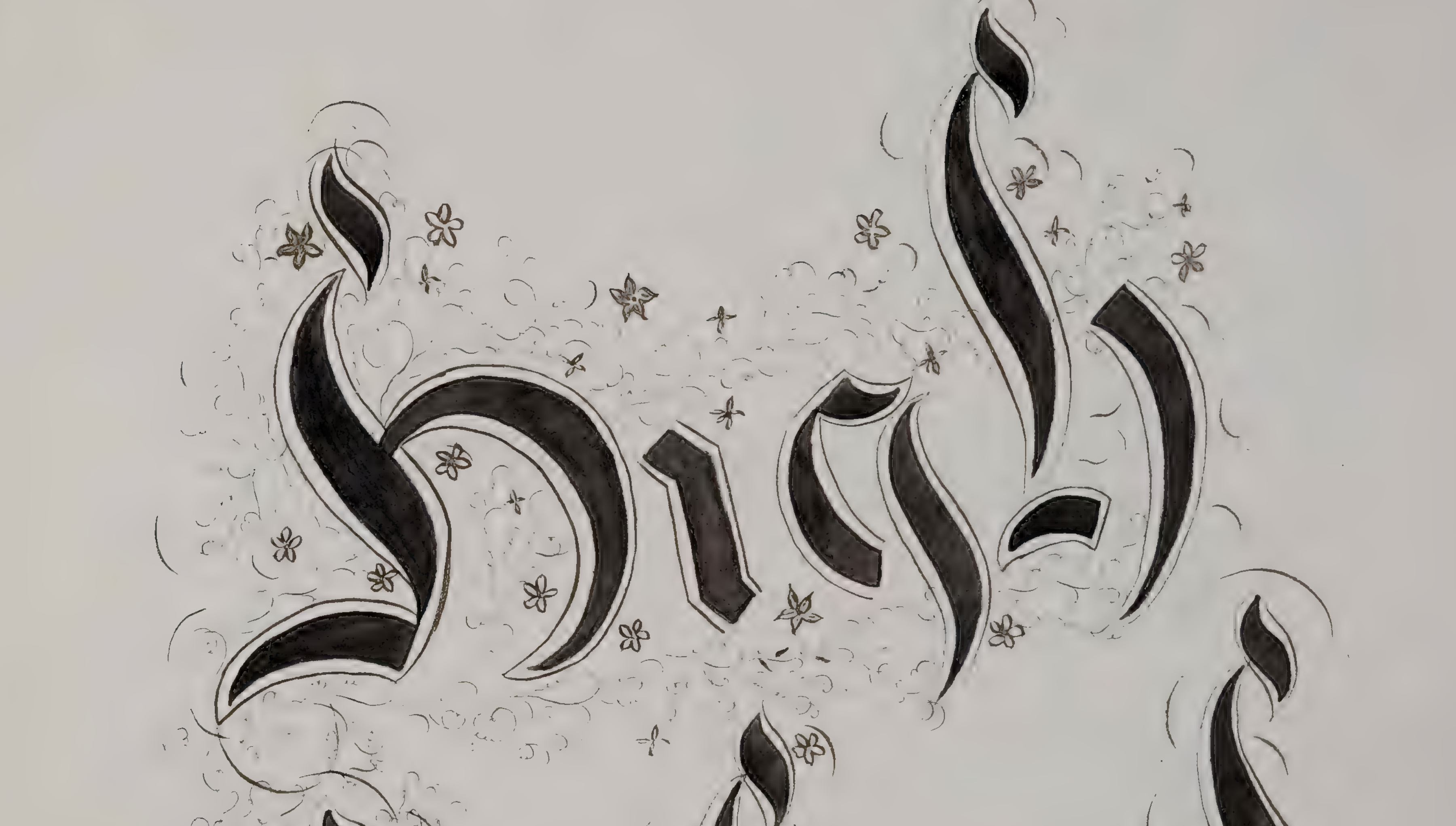
Il Corricolo. De Grau.
Misses Katie White, Rose A. Tierney, Minnie O'Connor,
Genevieve M. Tierney.
Wayside Flowers. Complimentary.
Twilight Bells. Chorus.

Awarding of Prizes.

Graduating Honors Conferred on.

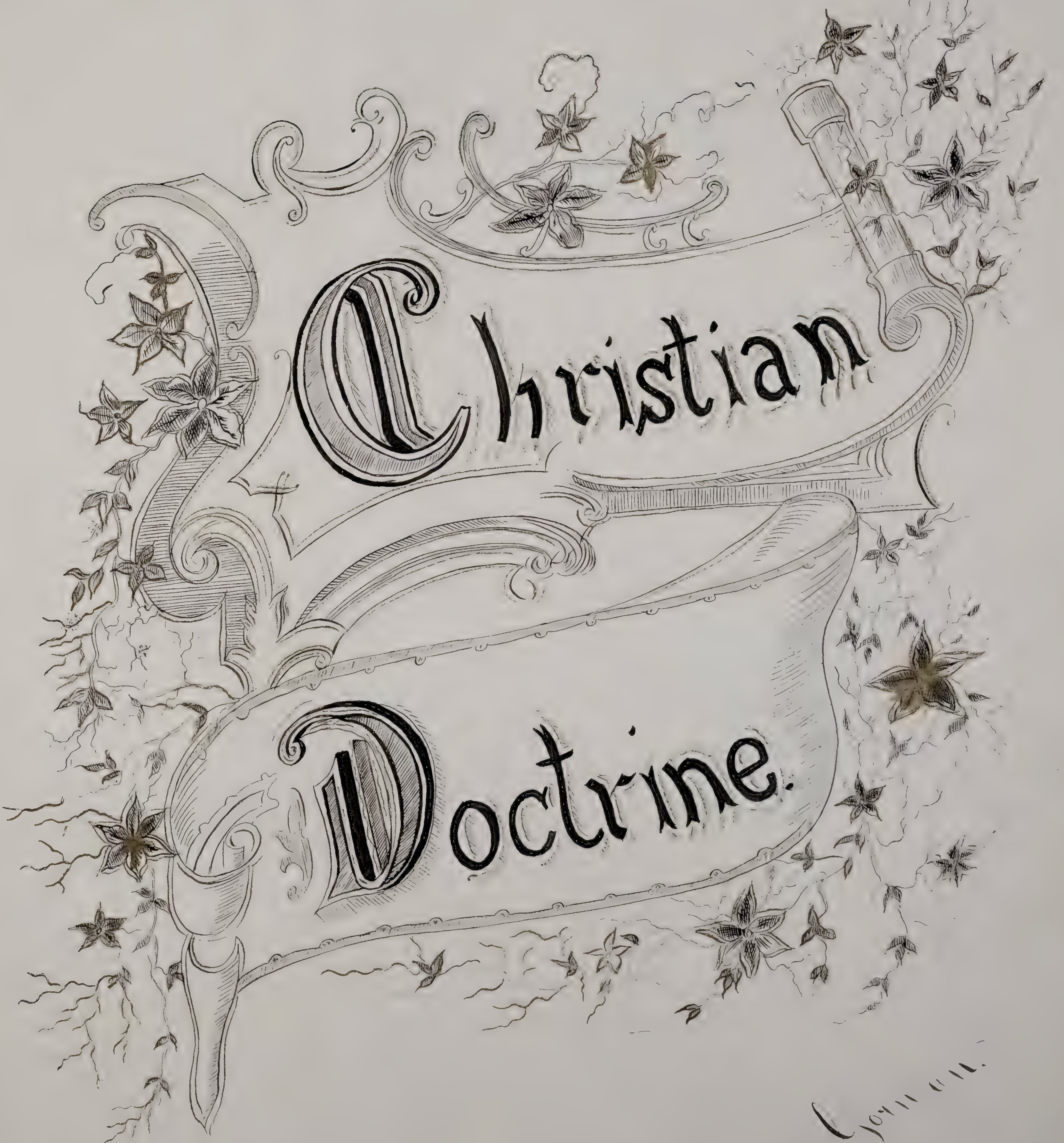
Miss Mary A. Ganley.
Miss Agnes G. Golden.
Miss Katie F. Gorman.
Miss Teresa A. Lane.
Miss Rose A. Tierney.
Miss Mary E. Waters.

Valedictory - School Keeps. - Miss Katie F. Gorman.
Tota Pulchra Es. De Dose.
Te Deum. Chorus.



High School.

Rose A. Tierney.



Christian Doctrine.

Kati Gorman.

Christian Doctrine.

I.

The Sacrifices of the Old Law were abolished because they were only figures of the one perfect Sacrifice of the New Law, and were therefore all to be abolished along with the Old Law itself.

II.

The Sacrifice of the New Law is the Son of God Himself, Jesus Christ, who by His death on the Cross offered Himself to His Heavenly Father for us.

III.

The Mass is said in Latin

1. Because this language comes from Rome, whence we received our faith.
2. Because being a dead language it does not change in the course of time like living languages.
3. Because thereby the Unity and Uniformity of the Church even in her public service is represented and preserved over the entire earth.

IV.

Fruits of Prayer:

- It unites us to God.
- Makes us heavenly-minded.
- Strengthens us against evil.
- Gives us new energy for good.
- Comforts us in adversity.
- Obtains help for us in time of need and the crown of final perseverance.

[illegible] of Prayer

[illegible] our prayer comes from the [illegible] avoid all distracting thoughts.

2. [illegible] address [illegible] God [illegible]

3. [illegible] God [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Sunday never made anyone rich[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] child will never [illegible]
[illegible] like [illegible]

Katie F. Gorman.

Graduating Class. Lawrence, May 13, 1890.

Christian Doctrine

The Sacrifices of the Old Law were abolished because they were only figures of the unspotted Sacrifice of the New Law, and were therefore not to last longer than Old Law.

II

The Sacrifice of the New Law is the Son of God Himself, Jesus Christ, who by His death on the Cross offered Himself to His [illegible]

III

Mass is said in Latin

1. Because this language comes from Rome whence we received our faith
2. Because being a dead language it does not change in the course of time like living languages
3. Because the Unity and Uniformity of the Church, even in her public service, is [illegible] united and preserved over the entire earth

IV

Fruits of Prayer

- It unites us to God
- Makes us heavenly minded
- Strengthens us against sin
- Gives us zeal and energy for good
- Comforts us in adversity
- Obtains help for us in time of need and the grace of final perseverance

Qualities of Prayer

1. Devotion when our prayer comes from the heart and we avoid all distracting thoughts as much as possible
2. Humility when we address our prayers to God with a sincere acknowledgment of our weakness and unworthiness
3. Confidence when we firmly hope that God will hear our prayer as it is conducive to His honor and to our salvation

Maxims

Working on Sunday never made anyone richer
Giving to the poor never made anyone poorer
A disobedient child will never prosper.
Ill gotten goods melt like snow.

Agnes G. Golden.
Lawrence
May 15, 1870

Graduating Class

Christian Doctrine.

The Sacrifices of the Old Law were abolished because they were only figures of the unspotted Sacrifice of the New Law and were therefore not to last longer than the Old Law itself.

II

The Sacrifice of the New Covenant is the Son of God, Our Lord Jesus Christ who by His death on the Cross offered Himself to His Heavenly Father for us.

III

The Mass is said in Latin

1. Because this language comes from Rome, whence we received our faith.
2. Because being a dead language it does not change in the course of time like living languages
3. Because thereby the Unity and Uniformity of the Church even in her public services is represented and preserved over the entire earth.

IV

Fruits of Prayer

- It unites us to God.
- Makes us heavenly-minded
- Strengthens us against evil
- Gives us zeal and energy for good
- Comforts us in adversity
- Obtains help for us in time of need, and the grace of final perseverance

V

Qualities of Prayer

1- Devotion, when our prayer comes from the heart and we avoid all distracting thoughts.

2- Humility, when we address our prayers to God with a sincere acknowledgement of our weakness and unworthiness.

3- Confidence when we firmly hope that God will hear our prayer, inasmuch as it is conducive to His honor and our salvation

St [illegible] School
[illegible]

May 9, 1890

Mary M. Ganley

-Graduating Class.-

Maxims.

Working on Sunday never made anyone richer
Giving to the poor never made anyone poorer.
Disobedient children never prosper.
Ill gotten goods melt like snow

Christian Doctrine

I

The Sacrifices of the Old Law [illegible] because they [illegible] figures of the unspotted Sacrifice of the [illegible] Law, and [illegible] not to last longer than the Old Law itself.

II.

The Sacrifice of the New Law is the Son of [illegible] Christ Himself [illegible] His Heavenly Father [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Latin

1. Because [illegible]
2. Because being a dead language it does not [illegible] like living languages
3. [illegible] Unity and Uniformity of the [illegible] public service is represented and [illegible]

IV.

[illegible]

- It unites us to God
- Makes us heavenly minded
- [illegible]
- [illegible] us zeal and energy for good
- Comforts us in adversity
- [illegible]
- [illegible]

V

Qualities of Prayer.

1. Devotion, when our prayer comes from the heart and we avoid all distracting thoughts.
2. Humility, when we address our prayer to God with a sincere acknowledgment of our weakness and unworthiness.
3. Confidence, when we firmly hope that God will hear our prayer as far as it is conducive to His honor, and our salvation.

Teresa Agnes [illegible]

St [illegible]

[illegible] Mass

[illegible]

Graduating Class.

Maxims

Working on Sunday never made any one richer.
Giving to the poor never made any one poorer.
A disobedient child will never prosper.
Ill-gotten goods melt like snow.

Christian Doctrine

I

The Sacrifices of the Old Law were abolished because they were only figures of the one perfect Sacrifice of the New Law, and were therefore not to last longer than the Old Law itself.

II

The Sacrifice of the New Law is the Sacrifice of Our Lord Jesus Christ, who by His Oblation on the Cross offered Himself to His Heavenly Father for us.

III

The Mass is said in Latin

1. Because this language comes from Rome whence we received our faith.
2. Because being a dead language it does not change with the course of time like living languages.
3. Because thereby the Unity and Uniformity of the Church even in her public service is represented and preserved throughout the world.

IV

Benefits of Prayer

- It unites us to God.
- Makes us heavenly-minded.
- Strengthens us against evil.
- Gives us zeal and energy for good.
- Comforts us in adversity.
- Obtains help for us in time of need and the grace of final perseverance.

V

[illegible]

1 [illegible]

2 [illegible]

3 [illegible]

Maxims

Working on Sunday never made anyone rich.
Giving to the poor never made anyone poor.
A disobedient child will never prosper.
Ill gotten goods melt like snow.

Rosie Agnes Tierney.

[illegible] May 13, 18[illegible]

~Graduating Class.~

Christian Doctrine

[illegible] longer than the Old Law itself.

[illegible]

The Mass is said in Latin
- Because this language comes from Rome whence we receive our faith.
- 2. Because being a dead language it does not change in the course of time like living languages.
- 3 Because [illegible] the Unity and Uniformity of the Church, even in her public service, is represented and preserved over the entire earth

IV

Fruits of Prayer.
- Unites us to God.
- Makes us heavenly minded
- Strengthens us against evil.
- Gives us zeal and energy for good
- Comforts us in adversity
- Obtains help for us in time of need and the grace of final perseverance.

V

Qualities of Page

1. [illegible]
[illegible]
2. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
3. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

H. Francis Yates — Graduating Class.

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Christian Doctrine

[illegible]

II

[illegible]

III

[illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

IV

[illegible] of Prayer.	[illegible] to God. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

V

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Christian Doctrine.

[illegible]

II

[illegible]

III

[illegible]

IV

[illegible]

T

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] whom we address our [illegible]
[illegible] acknowledgment, or our [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] to the poor never made [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Christian Doctrine

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Christian Doctrine

— I —

[illegible]

— II —

[illegible]

— III —

[illegible]

— IV —

[illegible]

V

Senior Class.

Christian Doctrine.

[illegible]

— II —

[illegible]

— III —

[illegible]

1.– [illegible]

2.– [illegible]

3.– [illegible]

— IV —

[illegible]

[illegible] upon adversity.

[illegible] us helper for us in times of need and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

—Mary [illegible]

Senior Class.

[illegible]

Christian Doctrine

I

The Sacrifices of the Old Law were abolished because they were only figures of the unspotted Sacrifice of the New Law and were therefore not to last longer than the Old Law itself.

II.

The Sacrifice of the New Law is the Son of God, [illegible] who by His death on the Cross offered Himself to the [illegible] Father for us.

III

The Church uses the Latin

- Because this language comes from Rome whence we received our faith.
- Because being a dead language it does not change in the course of time like the living languages.
- Because thereby the Unity and Uniformity of the Church, even in her public service, is represented and [illegible]

IV

Fruits of Prayer.

- [illegible] to God
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- Gives us zeal and energy for good.
- Comforts us in adversity.
- Obtains help for us in time of need, and the grace of final perseverance.

V.

[illegible]

[illegible]

St. Mary's School, Lawrence
May 9. 1890.

[illegible]

Senior Class

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Ill-gotten goods never bring peace.

Christian Doctrine

I

[illegible]

II

[illegible]

III

The Mass is said in Latin

[illegible]

IV

Fruits of Prayers

[illegible]

V

Qualities of Prayer

G[illegible]
[illegible]
H[illegible] + God
with a sincere acknowledgment of [illegible]ss
and unworth[illegible]ss
C[illegible] God [illegible]
[illegible]
C[illegible]

H[illegible] C. E[illegible]

St. M[illegible] School Examination
May, 1870

~ Senior Class. ~

Maxims.
Working on Sunday never made anyone richer.
G[illegible] to the [illegible] never made anyone poorer.
A disobedient child will never prosper.
Ill gotten goods melt like snow.

Christian Doctrine

I

[illegible]

II

[illegible]

III

[illegible]

1- [illegible]

2 [illegible]

3- [illegible]

IV

[illegible]

[illegible] final perseverance

V.

[illegible]

1. [illegible]

2. [illegible]

3. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Christian Doctrine

[illegible]

II

[illegible]

III

[illegible]

IV

[illegible]

V

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Junior Class.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Christian Doctrine

I.

The Sacrifices of the Old Law were abolished because they were only figures of the unspotted Sacrifice of the New Law, and were therefore not to last longer than the Old Law itself.

II

The Sacrifice of the New Law is the Son of God Himself, Jesus Christ who by His death on the Cross offered Himself to His Heavenly Father for us.

III

The Mass is said in Latin
1- Because this language comes from Rome whence we received our faith.
2- Because being a dead language, it does not change in the course of time like living languages.
3- Because thereby the Unity and Uniformity of the Church even in her public service is represented and [illegible]

I V.

Fruits of Prayer
- It unites us to God
- Enlightens our minds
- Strengthens our [illegible]
- Gives us zeal and energy for good
- Comforts us in adversity
- Obtains help for us in time of need and the grace of final perseverance.

V

[illegible]

1- Devotion when our prayer [illegible]
from the heart and when [illegible]
[illegible] thoughts.
2 [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
3- [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Maggie Daly

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Junior Class.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Christian Doctrine

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible]
- 2 [illegible]
- 3 [illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible] surface
- [illegible]

I

[illegible]

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]

[illegible]

Maxims

[illegible] made anyone [illegible].
Giving to the poor never made anyone poor
A disobedient child will never prosper
Ill gotten goods melt like snow.

Christian Doctrine

I

The Sacrifices of the Old Law were abolished because they were only figures of the unspotted Sacrifice of the New Law and were therefore not to last longer than the Old Law itself.

II

The Sacrifice of the New Law is the Son of God Himself [illegible] [illegible] on the Cross offered Himself to His [illegible] Father [illegible]

III

The Mass is said in Latin

1. Because the language in which [illegible] received our faith
2. Because being a dead language it does not change in the course of time like living languages
3. Because thereby the Unity and Uniformity of the Church [illegible] is represented and [illegible]

IV

Fruits of Prayers.

It unites us to God
Makes us heavenly-minded
Strengthens us against evil
Gives us zeal and energy for good
Comforts us in adversity
Obtains help for us in time of need and the grace of final perseverance

1

[illegible] of [illegible]

1. [illegible] when our [illegible] and [illegible]
2. [illegible] prayers to God with a sincere [illegible]
3. [illegible] hope that God will hear our prayers [illegible] as [illegible] conducive to His honor and to our salvation

Mary Gorman
~ Junior Class ~

[illegible]

[illegible]

Christian Doctrine

I

[illegible]

II

[illegible]

III

[illegible]

IV

[illegible]

V

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Christian Doctrine.

I.

[illegible] Old Law were abolished [illegible] Ceremonial [illegible] Old Law [illegible]

II.

The [illegible] New Law is the [illegible]

III.

[illegible] Church [illegible] Latin

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]

IV.

[illegible]

Unites us to God
Makes us [illegible]
Strengthens us [illegible]
[illegible] and mercy [illegible]
Comforts us in adversity
Obtains help for us in time of need and the grace of final perseverance.

V

[illegible] of Prayer

1- [illegible], when our prayer comes from the heart, and we avoid all distracting thoughts.
2- Humility, when we address our prayers to God with a sincere acknowledgment of our weakness and unworthiness.
3- Confidence, when we firmly hope that God will hear our prayer inasmuch as it is conducive to His honor and [illegible].

[illegible] Hughes.

St. [illegible]
May 9 1870.

Junior Class.

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Christian Doctrine

I

The Sacrifices of the Old Law were abolished because they were only figures of the unspotted Sacrifice of the New Law, and were therefore not to last longer than the Old Law itself.

II

The Sacrifice of the New Law is the Son of God Himself, Jesus Christ, who by His death on the Cross, offered Himself to His Heavenly Father for us.

III

The Mass is said in Latin

1. Because this language comes from Rome whence we received our faith.
2. Because being a dead language it does not change in the course of time like living languages.
3. Because [illegible]

IV

Fruits of Prayer

- It unites us to God.
- Makes us heavenly-minded
- Strengthens us against evil
- Gives us zeal and energy for good
- Comforts us in adversity
- Obtains help for us in time of need and the grace of final perseverance

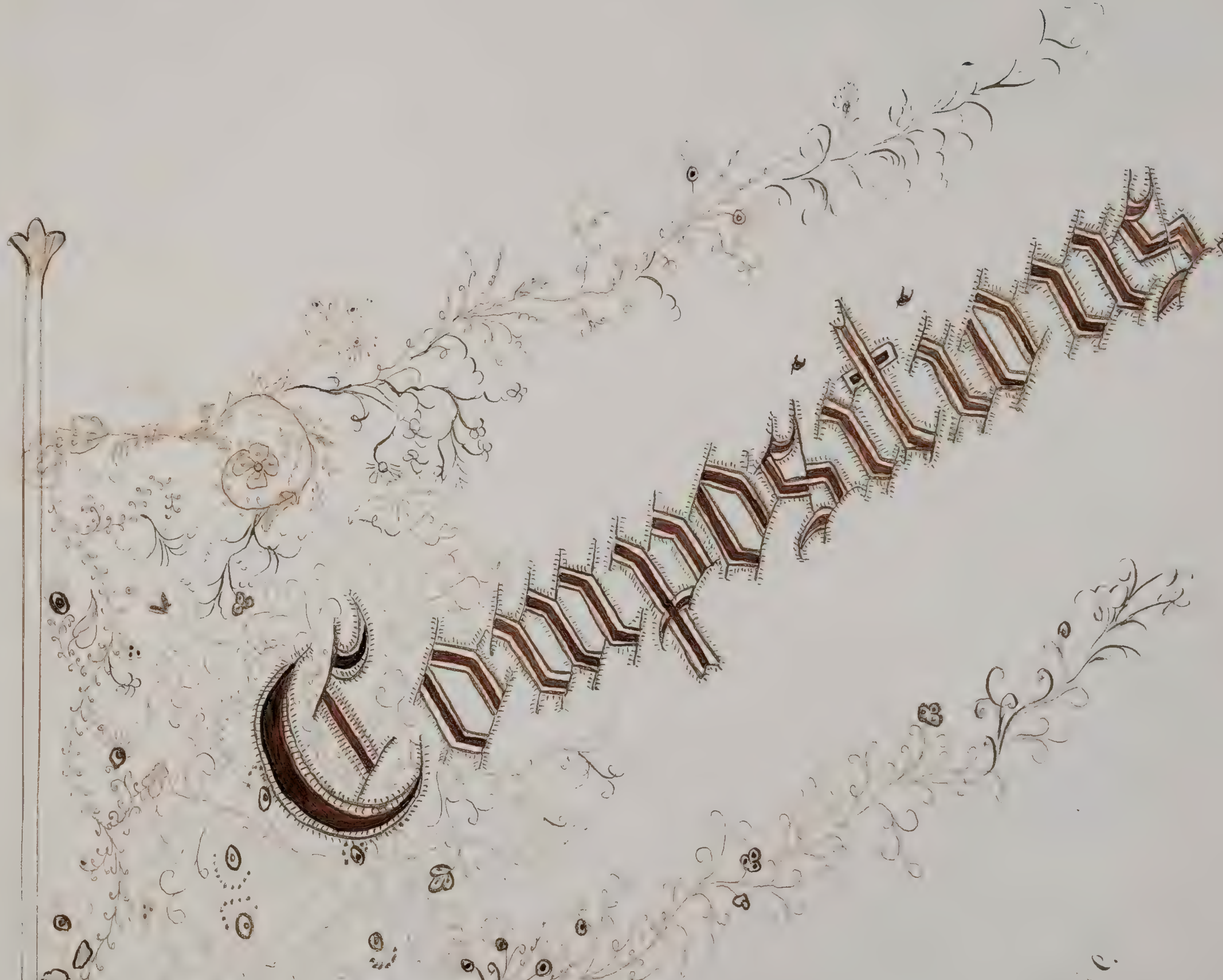
Qualities of Prayer

1- Devotion when our prayer comes from the heart and we avoid all distracting thoughts.
2- Humility when we address our prayers to God with a sincere acknowledgement of our weakness and unworthiness.
3- Confidence, when we firmly hold that God will hear our prayer, inasmuch as it is conducive to His honor and to our salvation.

Mary H. Driscoll
St. Mary's School Lawrence Junior Class.
May 9 1890.

Maxims

[illegible] Sunday never made [illegible]
[illegible] to the [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]



Compositions.

Mary C. Lemarie.

Einhing.

Climbing Salutatory

[illegible]

our flight of Life's stairs, the re [illegible]
before us. And though the many diff [illegible]
sometimes beset our path, and which we have so often [illegible]
will be mere nothings, compared with the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] this thread of gold can be no other [illegible] school days, those sweetest happiest days [illegible] of dear St. M[illegible]. [illegible] this glistening thread [illegible] fraught with happiness but oft [illegible] wondrous web of memory, and while in Life's [illegible] these tender recollections steal gently [illegible] prayers in behalf of those dear ones who [illegible] in making [illegible] past so happy.

[illegible]

Teresa A. Lane

Written by her sister Annie C. Lane

Graduating Class

Hazell Diemer

Our Foes.

It has been said [illegible]

[illegible]

wheat but when ripened will be bound in bundles, and [illegible]

increase the good and is it not truly so. Not of physical enemies would we treat now, but of deadlier foes, venomous serpents unperceived in their insidious attacks, yet often the source of untold injury, aye, death, not to the body, but to the soul. To which shall we give precedence; bad books, bad companions, idleness, and the question arises, which has the ascendency, which does the most harm, and we [illegible] whose fair surface tempting [illegible] flowery language in which [illegible] more deadly than ever stilled [illegible] more destructive than [illegible] ought not go a [illegible] everybody reads there is no discrimination [illegible] to the [illegible] Surely sight is a blessing but in many cases it would be much better to [illegible] deprived of [illegible] good books are [illegible] Our best friend [illegible] to combat this enemy to reduce his attacks and as we know from history of so many who have arrived at the summit of perfection by the perusal of a good book notably so the founders of two great religious orders, will we not take St. Jerome's advice to the noble lady Eustochium. Let sleep surprise you with a book in your hands and let the Holy Scriptures receive your reclining head.

What shall we say of bad companions? Is it not the great apostle of the Gentiles the Vessel of election who tells us that evil communications corrupt good manners, and is it not lamentably true? We imbibe the principles of those with whom we associate be they good or bad. St. Francis de Sales prettily tells of the little ermine of the Alps throwing aside its sombre dress, and in winter, donning its garb of purest white symbolical of its Alpine home. How many great men how many strong minds have been perverted by evil associations. Piety, wisdom, strength nothing can withstand the seductions of ill-chosen companions.

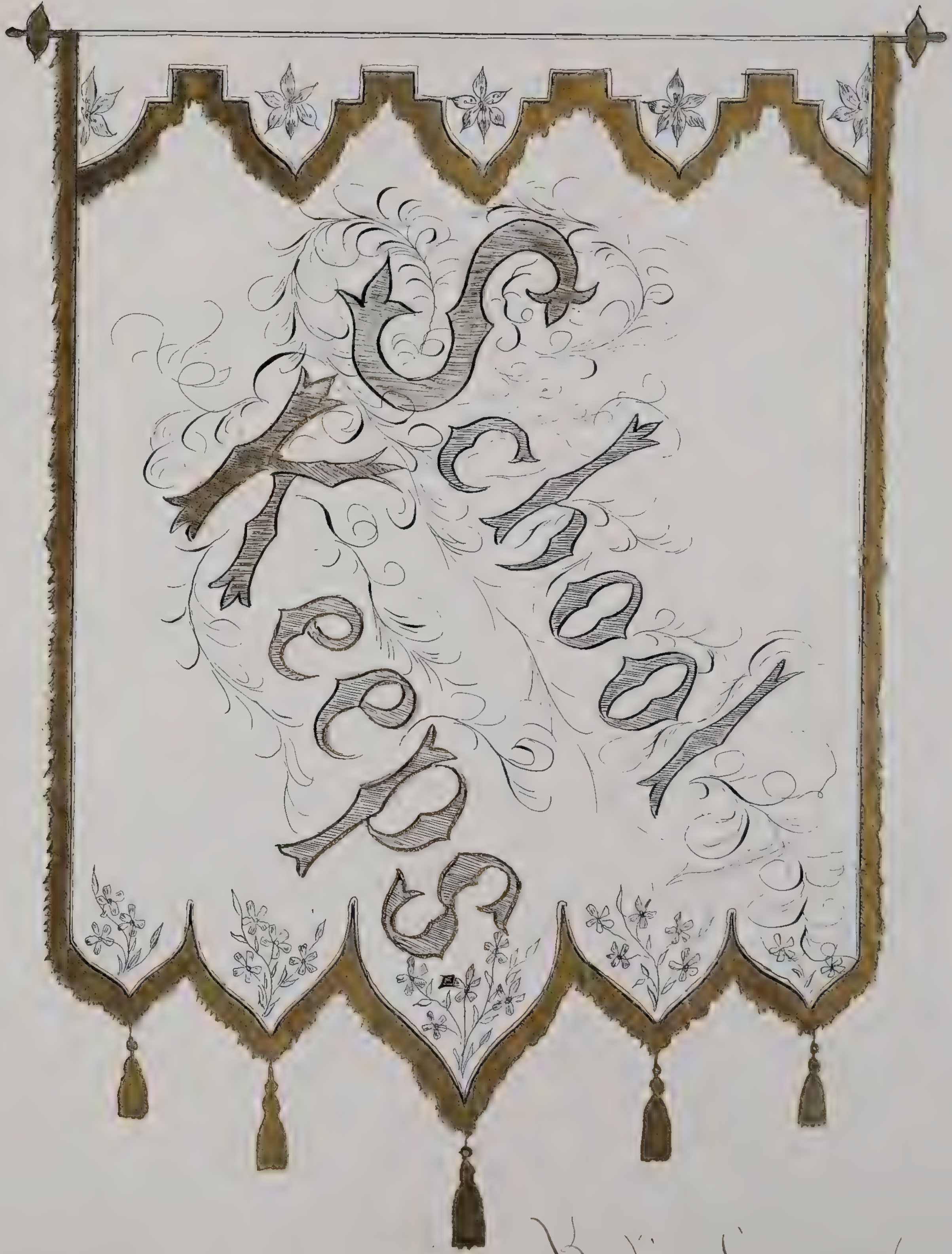
The third great evil we would reflect upon is idleness which according to St. Bernard is the mother of all that is vicious, and the stepmother of all that is good. Anidle soul tempts the devil. Is it not in idleness that all great plans for evil are concocted? Why are little children so free from evil, simply because they are always engaged, their little minds are ever at work. The Reign of Terror that deluged that fair face of France in the blood of its nobles, was it not due to the idleness of the people? Labor is mighty, labor is good, the [illegible] but the eternal word [illegible] and [illegible] are [illegible] [illegible] workship." Let us then flee idleness lest its baneful influence might sully the fairness of our immortal souls. Perhaps regarding real, active idleness we have little to accuse ourselves, but there is a mental inactivity most pernicious in its consequences. Our minds and hearts are compared to a field, as soon as it is not cultivated, to use a familiar expression, becomes full of briars and brambles, so our time if not employed usefully, opens the avenues to many temptations, of which a diligent persevering soul knows very little. If we but take with us the lessons we have daily imbibed in this loved sanctuary of religion and science, if we are but willing to assume the responsibilities that must eventually be ours, we will have little to reproach ourselves, towards spending uselessly that precious, that great gift, time.

One little word about another foe and our [illegible] party spirit. What more deadly enemy can exist. As long as the mistress of the world turned her arms against Carthage and her external enemies, those arms were always victorious, and eventually she was enabled to extend her dominions along the Mediterranean, but when rent by intestine strife, by the rivalry of her dictators, did she not soon succumb? Not Hasdrubal nor Hannibal caused Rome to sink into utter destruction, but her Marius, her Sulla and her host of household traitors. Oh! let us ever be united. Will not Memorial Day ever banner of Lawrence Historic [illegible]: What union, and as a consequence what strength! At the single word at the simple desire of our Christ's representative what an outburst of enthusiasm, every one appearing anxious to show to all that the word of the teacher, had always shall be an expression of that Divine Will whose Providence [illegible] marks Victory. As the "Stars and Stripes" the emblem of peace and unity was to float over our own dear St. Mary's it was not surprising that we the little ones of the flock should take part in this grand imposing ceremony, but to think that we were aided on in the good work by our Fathers and Brothers increased our joy a hundred fold. No wonder this demonstration elicited praise from all lips, and produced an impression that we feel confident will ever remain. May the motto of our fair country ever be ours, may we ever be one in many, many in one. For us who to-day are forced to leave this sacred inclosure of St. Mary's walls, we have that which is beyond calculation, a good Christian education. With this impenetrable shield we surely ought be able to resist the attacks which we will sustain in our after life, and let us trust that we may combat successfully and victoriously "our foes."

Rose Agnes Given

Graduating Class.

Lawrence Mass.


School
Keeps

Katie Gorman.

School Keeps. Valedictory.

How often do childish lips give utterance to these words in accents of deep disappointment! There are plans for pleasure to pass a day in the woods, playing ball, or some other amusement, dear to little hearts which must be relinquished at the stern call of duty.

School keeps! How gladly would we believe it now we for whom school days are over. When the golden month of September comes once more, and the bells all over the city ring out gaily: "School, school, come back to school," the summons will for the first time find our hearts unresponsive. Yet this is but true in one sense; "Life is a school," as Father Faber says, "with no vacations."

If we ask our parents, they will confirm this, for they have been many years under the guidance of Experience, that severe but most excellent of teachers, who presides over the school of life, who has never had a substitute, although he has been teaching all generations of mankind in every clime and tongue, since the pre-historic days, "when Adam was a boy."

All the events of life, its joys and sorrows are the tasks, and the lessons are given at all hours, and learned too often with sighs and tears by aching hearts.

There are lessons of life as each day turns the page
From the spring-time of youth to the frost time of age.
There are lessons of warnings, lessons of tears,
Re-echoed in voices floating on thro' the years.
There are lessons of honor, and lessons of right,
Like radiant beams, shining far thro' the night,
There are lessons of goodness, and wisdom, and truth,
Unveiled for the guidance and welfare of youth.
Let us heed them, these lessons for mind and for heart,
Gleaning still, day by day, that each God-given part,

Well pleased that the years form at last the grand whole
Which shall yet be rounded,—a perfected soul.

We can trace in history, how the "heroes, saints, and sages," have learned courage, sanctity, and wisdom. Solomon, the wisest of men, though enjoying all that peace and prosperity could bestow, found that something was wanting in these earthly pleasures, and that, "all is vanity" when compared, with the things of God. David, repentant for his sins, learned the depths of God's mercy. Alexander having subjected all countries to his dominion, and weeping for more worlds to conquer, learned the insufficiency of human glory to satisfy ambition. Napoleon, too, in his sea-girt island home learned the same lesson, centuries later.

The great thinkers whose mighty minds have planned such masterpieces of invention, the discoveries of many facts in science which could only be found by the most diligent labor and research, if when their school days were at an end, had ceased to acquire knowledge, would they have accomplished those works for which our nineteenth century has become so remarkable.

Is it not in the life around us, that we see the results of lessons, well and faithfully learned? Lessons of forbearance with the faults of others, patience in all dealings, charity in words and deeds, kindness in speech and manner to every one. This is the knowledge which awaits us all, and it is in the school of life that we must gain it. There the lessons that we have learned must be put into practice, and made to serve as a foundation for the more difficult ones which yet await us. If to any maiden could ever be applied Longfellow's beautiful lines, it should be to a girl graduating from a convent school, under the protection of Mary the Immaculate.

"O thou child of many prayers!
Life hath quicksands, life hath snares
Care and age come unawares."

"Bear a lily in thy hand,
Gates of brass cannot withstand
One touch of that magic wand."

Ah! yes, we are and have been children of prayers, multiplied and earnest. How many, whose interest has never abated have looked forward to this, the crowning day of our school life when we are about to bid farewell to our alma mater that has sheltered us from childhood. What words can fittingly describe our sorrow at leaving what, next to our homes, is the dearest place on earth. Thoughts are ever present in our minds of bright, happy days, spent under the guidance of our beloved teachers, who have labored to make our passage up the steep hill of science, notwithstanding the terrible entrance that knowledge is said to make, sweet and agreeable.

With religion, our guiding star as in our youthful hours, we feel confident that our bark, tho' tossed on life's sea, will, yielding to the influence of this mild beacon light, reach at last, the blest portals of our eternal home.

Can we ever show ourselves sufficiently grateful, for all that has been done for us? Can we ever hope to repay the debt, which we owe to our dear Pastor, for the kindly interest he has taken in us, and the many proofs of it especially during the past year.

Ah no, this is impossible. When scenes of childhood, forming one of the beautiful pictures that hang on Memory's wall, flit before us in the dim future, this our commencement day, will smile from the Frontispiece, and in our retrospective view, the remembrance of our devoted Pastor, loving parents and friends will surely enrich with roseate hues the pencilling of affection, and teachers, who have ever been our truest and most devoted friends, who have never ceased to imprint on our minds lessons of piety and morality, together with a careful training in all that is necessary for us through life, although we shall not be with you, we shall always be your children; and ever cherish for you the warmest love, respect, and devotion.

What can we say to our dear companions, who are to take our places in the old school room. We can only tell them to be faithful to the lessons which they are taught, prize the present and make the most of the few pleasant school days which still remain to them.

Farewell, school girls' happy hours, ye have passed, and is nothing left but a vague regret for what has been. Ah! no, the counsels and instructions we have received in dear St Mary's, yet remain, reminding us that the future will be made bright and happy if we but follow their promptings, and the goal is surely worth the struggle.

Farewell, kind Pastor, dear teachers, kind friends, to all a last, a sad farewell.

Katharine F. Gorman.

July 1890.

Graduating Class.

Now.

What a wealth of thoughts lies hidden in this word! Though it only contains three letters of the alphabet, still how much it commands! What great episodes are happening at this moment over the world! Every human being is either speaking, thinking or acting. The stupendous work of nature is continually going on. How strange could we see it; Here summer, the balmy breezes and glowing sunlight, there cold winter with its long dreary nights. In one part, children playing and gamboling on the grassy lawn in another part, gray haired men are going home laden with their sheaves while others are weeping with a withered harvest. Here a festival [illegible] ant with gayety, happy voices ringing merrily; there a battle, many weary soldiers laying down their lives for their country. In the city stands a mansion resplendent with wealth and happiness, while in the streets of another city the inhabitants are dying of a plague; here a fond mother caressing her dutiful son, the sunbeam of her happiness, there a fond mother struggling to bring back her wayward son another Augustine to the paths of virtue. How many listless, dreary hours the criminal spends in his prison in the retrospect of his misdemeanors and half realizing that the future will be a continuation of them. Here are hearts burning for God, daily offering the first tribute of their affections to God and pouring forth their heartfelt thanks for His gifts and favors; there exists, sad to say, Satan's emissaries who [illegible] seek to draw into the bottomless abyss hearts whose sole delight should be to adore their all beneficent Creator, but alas they are borne away by guilty [illegible] panions, who knowing the reward they shall receive, seek to drag victims with them into the infernal regions.

Mary A. Gonley Lawrence, Mass.

Now.

Rise for the day is passing,
And you lie dreaming on,
The others have buckled their armor,
And forth to the fight are gone.
A place in the ranks awaits you,
Each man has some part to play
A past and a future are nothing
In the face of the stern today.

Adeliade A. Proctor.

Alexander the Great.

[illegible] of his youth [illegible] that of this illustrious man who justly won the title of [illegible] at [illegible].

He was born in the city of Pella [illegible] Macedonia [illegible] 356 B. C. His father was Philip and his mother Olympias. His birth took place on the very day of Philip's victory over his [illegible]. Hearing of these two great events he implored the god Jupiter to send [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] study and [illegible] at [illegible] greatest pastime being in training his fiery Bucephalus. At the age of sixteen he governed the kingdom of Macedonia during his father's absence. Philip held Thermopylae, the key of Greece and under pretence of avenging an insult to Apollo he took Elatea the chief city of Phocis. Athens and Thebes were now exposed to the powerful monarch and were only saved by the eloquence of Demosthenes who prevailed upon the [illegible] to unite against the common foe. Philip entered Boeotia and met the allies at Chaeronea. He commanded the right and gave the left to Alexander then a youth of seventeen. The battle was most stubborn but Alexander [illegible] the "Sacred Band" which was the flower of the Theban army.

Alexander was twenty years of age when he ascended the throne. He was faced by conspiracies among all those whom his father subdued. The Greeks urged on by Demosthenes the most celebrated orator of antiquity, rose up in arms against him. He marched to Thebes, defeated the Thebans with great slaughter and leveled their city to the ground. He was now recognized as commander-in-chief of the Greek forces. Alexander wished to continue his conquests. The wonderful success of this great man, who made the then known world bend the knee in homage, almost lead him to madness. His capricious temper made him sometimes treat his subjects with barbarous cruelty and at other times with the most [illegible] kindness. He was noted however for his love of money, seeking out [illegible] the patronage of all the artists and poets, and even in times of debauchery he always proved a friend of Aristotle, his devoted teacher.

M. Frances Waters.
[illegible], [illegible]
July 3. [illegible]

Politeness.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] posture. It is related of Washington that [illegible] the bow of the poor old negroes, who lived to [illegible] harassment to pass, [illegible] surprise made this [illegible] outdone by a negro in politeness. [illegible]

[illegible] accompanied by a [illegible] that the [illegible] and them and [illegible] thoughtful of the comfort of others, [illegible] with this instinct of womanhood, trying to enter into the feelings of all around, to imagine their wants, and anticipate them. Learn to be hopeful at home. Hope is but another name for cheerfulness, that if it sees all sombre around it, looks forward brightly, and does more than look forward. Tries to bring back the missing spirit of joy

Senior Class

St. Mary's Lawrence.

Genevieve Tierney

A Little Mischief Maker.

Whenever [illegible] we meet with anything that [illegible] one of those little Mischief Makers [illegible] something [illegible] tongue.

Solomon's [illegible] by an [illegible] tongue. Although [illegible]

As the [illegible] itself the greatest gift that God [illegible] the organ of destruction, for in many cases it is indeed, an instrument of fatality.

Man abuses man, with it, inflicting deadlier wounds, than those of fire, or sword, and God is most grievously offended with [illegible] abuse [illegible] cursing, and profanity.

Blasphemous tongues have always been punished severely and the example furnished by the end of Nestorius, is truly a terrible warning. The good accomplished by the tongue, is always evident and like all the bright things of life, predominates over the bad. At home and abroad it is the main attraction and all are obliged to confess that never are they more interested, than when in conversation and listening to the words that fall from a gifted tongue.

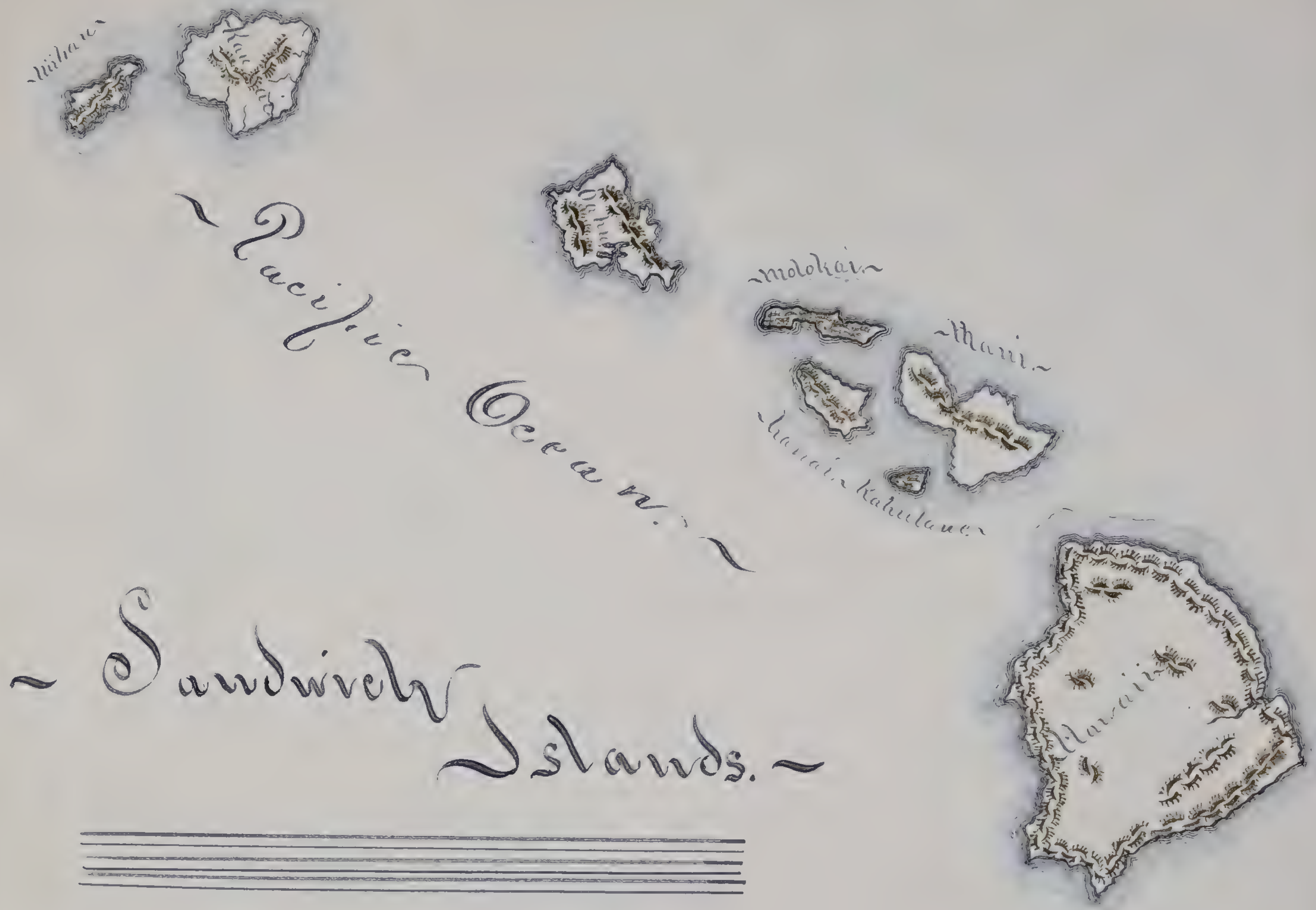
How rich and grand must have been the eloquence of St. Chrysostom to win for him the title of the Golden Mouthed, and how sweetly, and how sweetly the words of Plato when we read that the [illegible] sound he

Whole countries have roused to the cause of liberty and a [illegible] by the efforts of one good patriot [illegible] limited with oratory, inspired the people and urged them on to duty. All the fancies of Cicero, no matter how brilliant would never exist had he not portrayed them in bright glowing [illegible] ages, and thus have they passed down through long long ages beautiful still. And we may, with discretion and forethought easily learn how to use our little Mischief Maker to advantage and change the name to Peace Maker. Pure and wholesome language only should fall from our lips, words that soothe and comfort, and make all around us loving and happy, ourselves all the [illegible] that we do this we are growing up to be as the poet says in "One grand sweet song."

Katie A. White

Junior Class

St. Mary's [illegible]


Niihau
Kauai
Oahu
Molokai
Maui
Lanai
Kahulawe
Hawaii
Pacific Ocean.
Sandwich Islands.

Father Damien.

Perhaps some may ask why insert this odd looking page, among what may be styled Compositions, but when we think of the heroic Martyr, who sacrificed his noble life in God's cause and we say, that of the Lepers, all oddity will, we trust be overlooked.

Father Damien De Veuster the martyr priest of the Molokai Lepers was like his mother tenderly devoted to the Blessed Virgin. In her company he made his last pilgrimage to our Lady of Montaigu; speaking of this event afterwards he said "I was overcome to think I would never more see Our Lady of Montaigu. I have asked her to obtain for me the grace of laboring in the Lords vineyard for twelve years"

Our dear blessed Mother heard his prayer not for twelve years but for twice twelve, and in the far off Sandwich Islands, he unsparingly and unflinchingly devoted himself to the lepers, these outcasts of humanity.

Father Damien was attacked by leprosy in 1885; he said nothing of this in the letters he wrote his family out of regard for his beloved mother; but the news crept into the Belgian papers and the hearing of it hastened her death. She died in 886 at the venerable age of eighty-two

Father Damiens heart overflowed to those who did the slightest thing for his lepers. They were his children, his life centred around them. The government of Honolulu honored itself by sending orders and insignia. These baubles lay in his hut covered with dust, a bundle of old illustrated papers for his children was more to him.

Von Moltke, the great Prussian general, once declared that he had never witnessed greater bravery on the field of battle than the Apostle of Molokai constantly displayed.

He died on the fifteenth of April, Monday of Holy Week. 1889.

R. I. P.

Mary A. Stanley.

My Native City.

[illegible]
steadily advancing [illegible]
There [illegible] progress has been made, not throughout the [illegible] corner of Massachusetts [illegible] were not so [illegible] Lawrence's name [illegible] through the city flo[illegible] its chief support [illegible] erected on the [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] built and [illegible] least and [illegible] and there are not many prettier [illegible] be said of this one alone [illegible] schools, its monastery, and its bells, but time and space wil[illegible] permit.

The city has many fine public bui[illegible] just at present, a new library is being erected [illegible] space for the [illegible] beginning to the end of the year.

The more we think of the growth of the city, the more marvellous it seems. In 1845 they were only [illegible] one hun[illegible]

[illegible] fifty-[illegible] [illegible] according to the late census the population [illegible] less [illegible] Comparing [illegible] [illegible] yet has as favorable [illegible] [illegible] not been many [illegible] visited [illegible] and of the [illegible] [illegible]

Katharine Agnes White.

St. Mary's School,
[illegible] Mass

Past Events.

What a world of misery, sadness, and gloom is contained in that single word death. The thought that we must be separated from those we love so dearly, that [illegible] we have [illegible] we must never [illegible] nor to be restored [illegible] and the grave. [illegible] by the bedside of a dear friend or relative whose life is slowly ebbing away! [illegible] with the damp dews of death. [illegible] heart rending scenes unequalled. [illegible] words their [illegible] good bye [illegible] we shall not hear them utter

And when the soul has torn itself away and now untrammeled by the bonds of flesh having burst from its earthly prison [illegible] its way to its Creator who will pronounce judgment [illegible] its actions [illegible] gaze on that loved one for the last time and see it laid in the casket and lowered into the earth then indeed we feel that overwhelming sense of desolation then we realize for the first time the great [illegible] An event never to be forgotten the memory of it remains with us forever never to be effaced. The remembrance of our dear dead ones often renews in our hearts the grief felt at their death. [illegible] spreading its ravages over the city the clouds of death and disease have darkened many homes, how many hearts are grief stricken.

Mary C. Lenane

Cheerfulness.

Have you not always [illegible] pure unrestrained enjoyment,—and do you not recall everything connected with those pleasant times? Every romp with a sister or brother, every little disaster, that broke in now and then [illegible] take from us, alas, [illegible] friend, we [illegible] to us for old times' sake, and often find good practical lessons among these well-worn and oft-repeated tales from baby-lore. One that seems to me will never be forgotten is of a little girl who was cross (so the story goes) because it was a rainy day. Here it must be acknowledged that the most amiable of us can find something the [illegible] when the Weather Bureau is [illegible]. Well, this little girl could find [illegible] like the [illegible] good genius in the form of an uncle or some such relative, who discovered something amiss and sought to remedy the same. [illegible] good-natured [illegible] blessing for all. [illegible] such success [illegible] smile, a passing word of encouragement, an approving nod,—all these nameless little acts [illegible] to brighten life, to make the pilgrimage smooth. And such as despondent hearts! 'Tis true "'tis pity" but none the less sure, that in our frailty, we look to others for even the slightest word [illegible] Strange [illegible] cheerfulness warms our hearts as fire our bodies, and what an awful chill hovers about us when we have to mingle with cold, unsympathetic beings.

[illegible]

[illegible] new creature [illegible] the Lord

[illegible]

Perseverance.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Lord [illegible] that He [illegible] thereunto [illegible] "That by labouring steadily [illegible] we must reach the road [illegible] good Christians, life everlasting."

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Rev. P. Cronan

Power of Gentleness.

In wandering through the various paths of life we often meet with persons differing [illegible] some are possessed of the sterner ideas and qualities, others the more lovely traits. Both of these are many [illegible] might be admired in any one [illegible], but if we have our choice, we [illegible] feel that we need something with [illegible] we are familiar, something akin to the better feelings of our nature.

All once we are attracted by the power of gentleness, although often a boisterous character is attractive, and strong intellect commands our respect. [illegible] distilling on the instant that [illegible] mending that consists in a desire and a possession [illegible]

Nothing exerts more influence over creatures than gentleness and firmness combined, but where the latter is wanting [illegible] it is deserving of [illegible] while the wonderful effects which arise from such a good combination, prove the truth of the old saying "In union is strength."

Who can resist the power [illegible] right of sacrificing his own will to that of another; otherwise the other person with his influence [illegible] gentle [illegible] firm manner, of firmness and counsel he would [illegible] produce the good these two qualities, united, produce, [illegible] teach submission and respect from the one to whom he had shown such a kindly feeling of interest. Intercourse with such a disposition would make earth a [illegible] as we may say, adds a sweetness to everything.

Seldom, if ever, do we find a character which can be [illegible] harshness, while gentleness, on the contrary, wins such obedience, moving persons to do a world of good. Even dumb animals can be persuaded by kindness when all other means would fail. How often do we see the [illegible] of an animal subdued by the affection of a child [illegible] suddenly [illegible] all the same

[illegible]

[illegible]

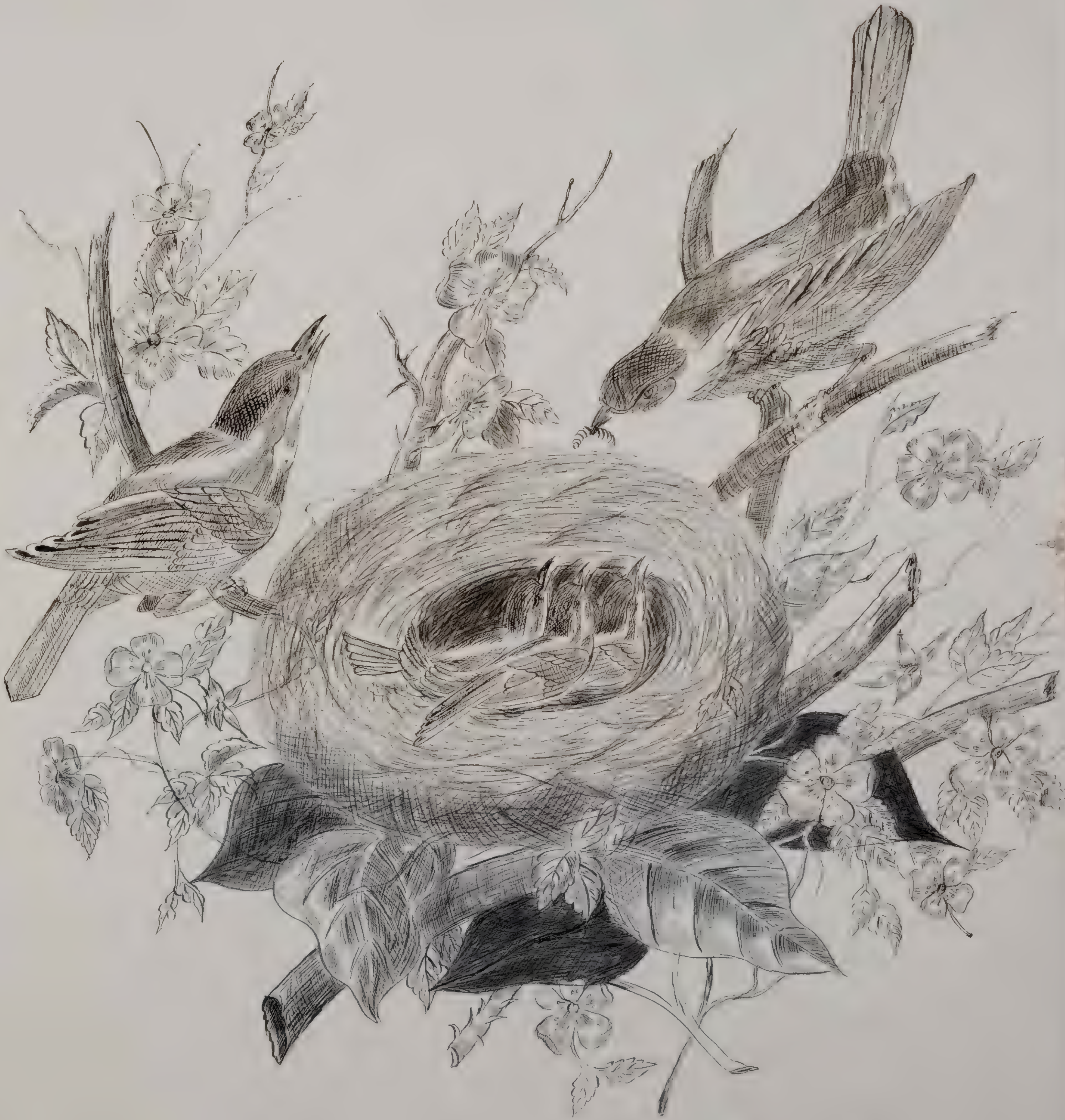
[illegible] degradation [illegible]

[illegible] of our all-bountiful Creator [illegible]

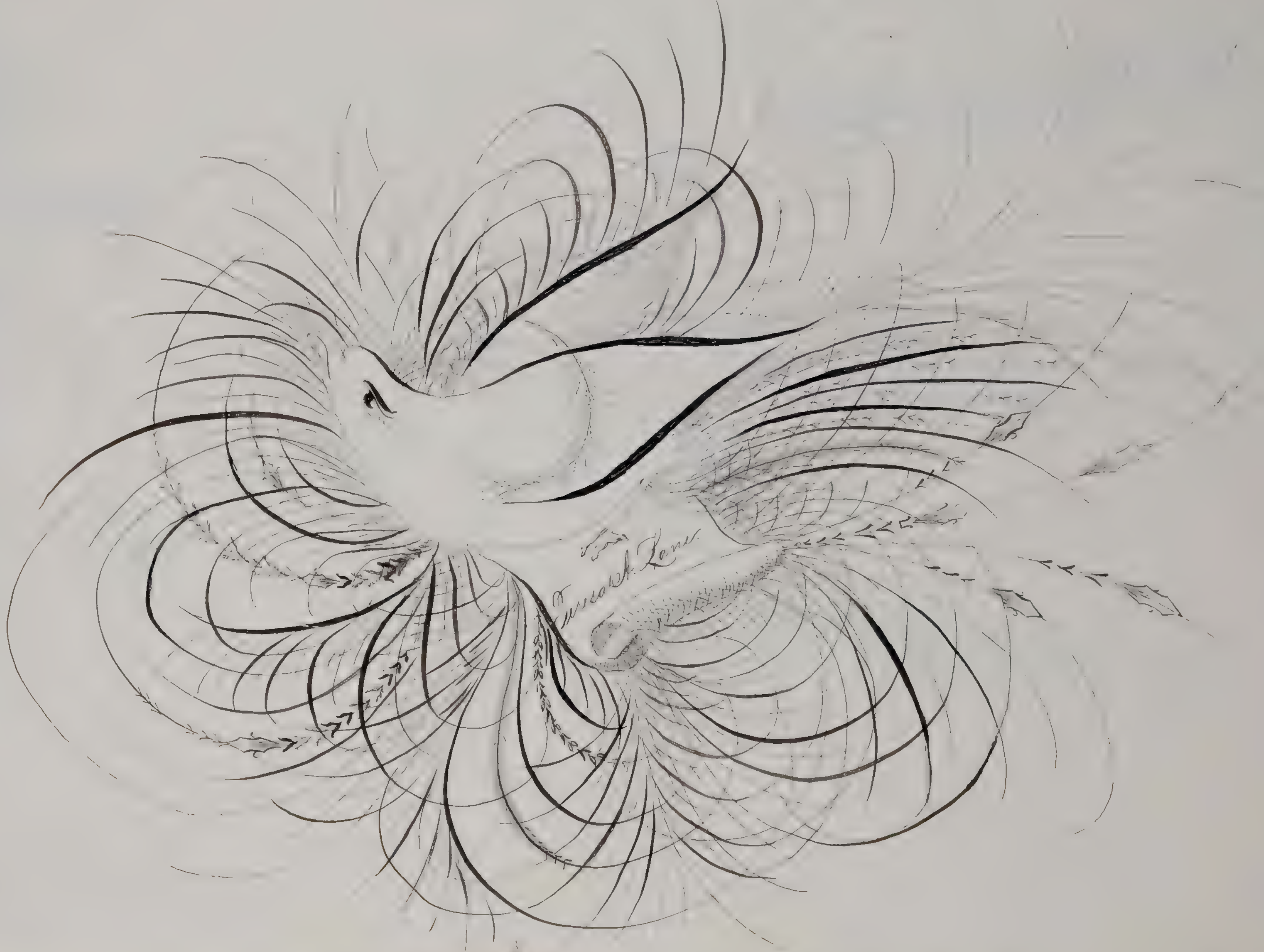
Nora A. McNulty

Junior Class.

Lawrence June 23 1890.



Katharine F. Gorman.


Eunica A. Lone

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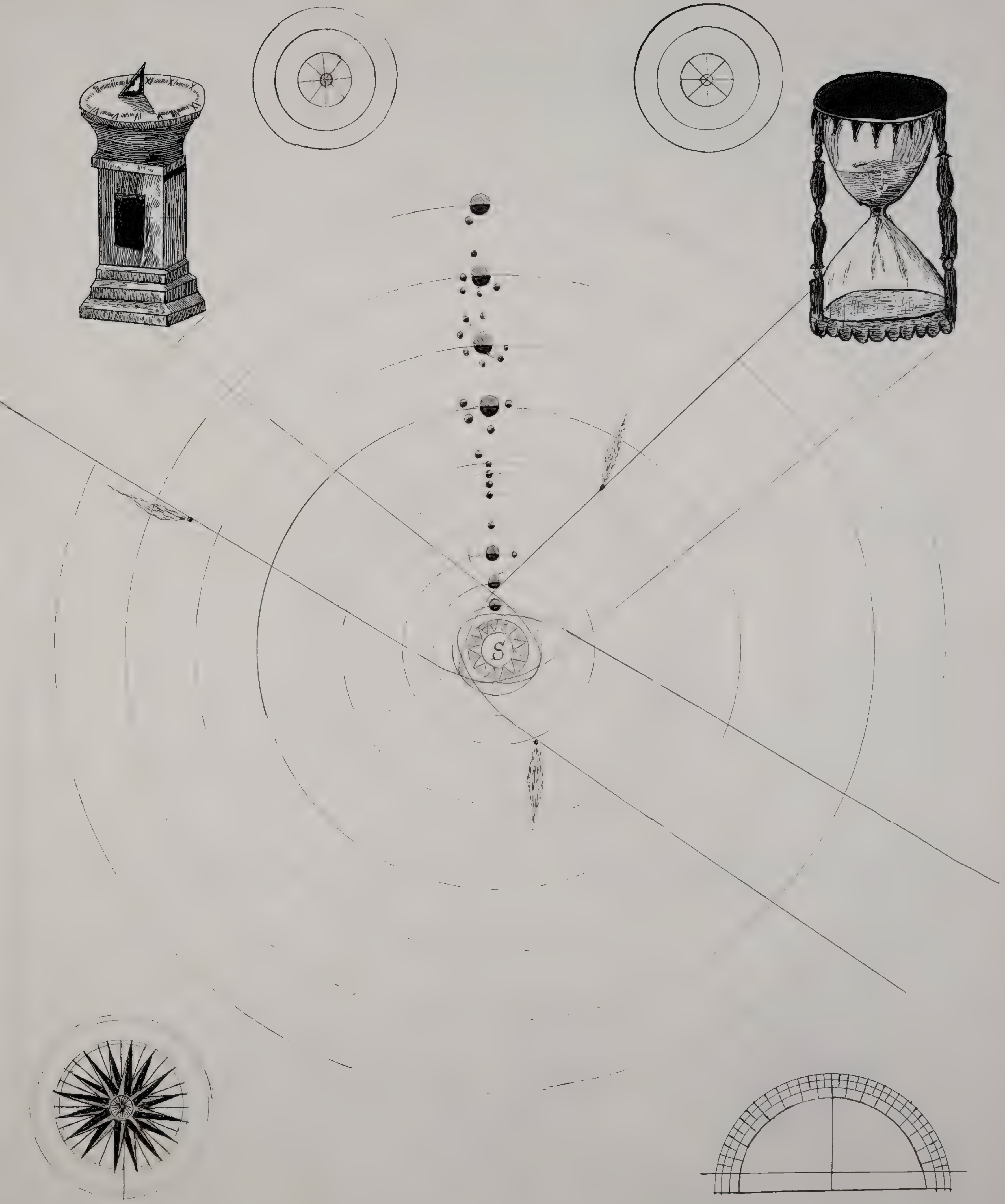
S

Astronomy.

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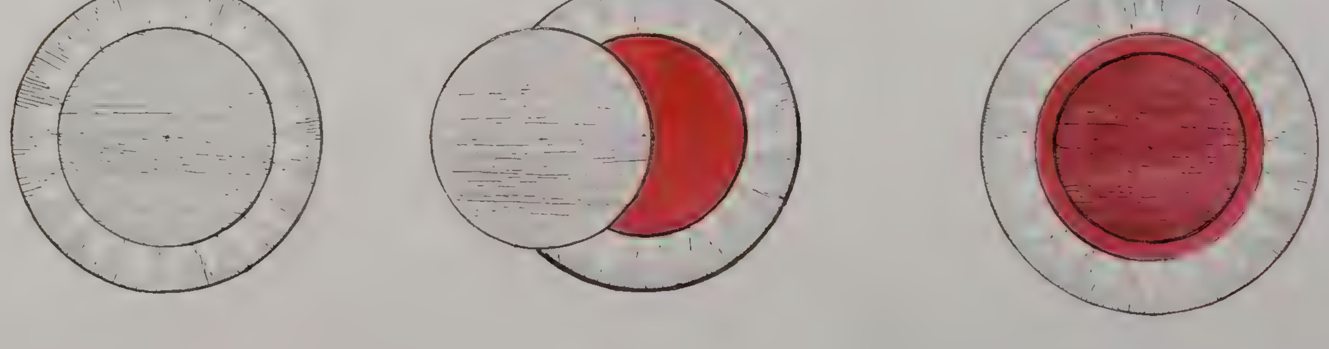
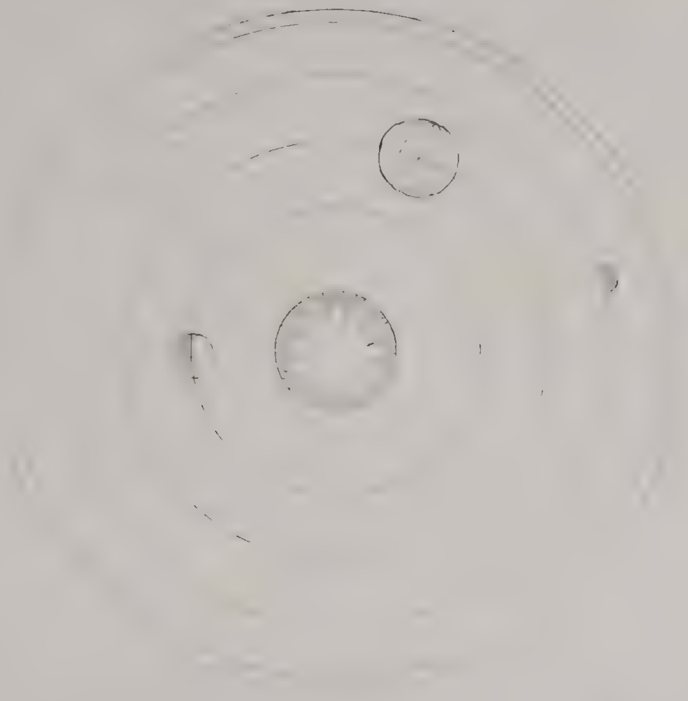
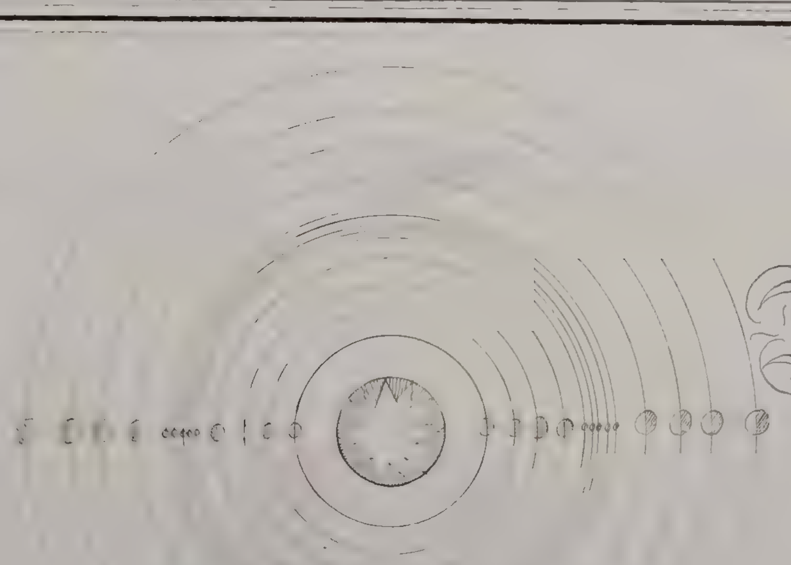




1) Heliocentric latitude and longitude are the latitude and longitude as seen from the sun.
2) Geocentric latitude and longitude are the latitude and longitude as seen from the earth.

Inferior and
Superior
Conjunction.



Inferior and
Superior
Planets.

Lawrence.

Rose A. Jones

Astronomy.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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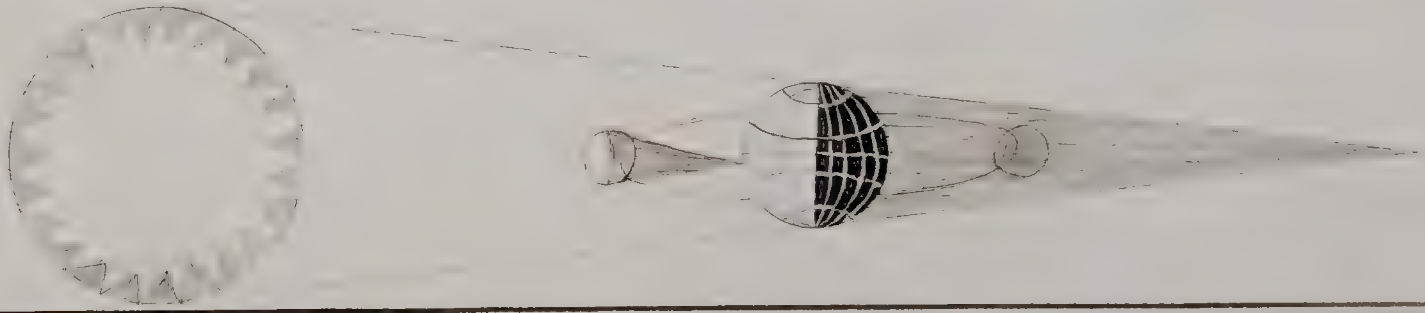
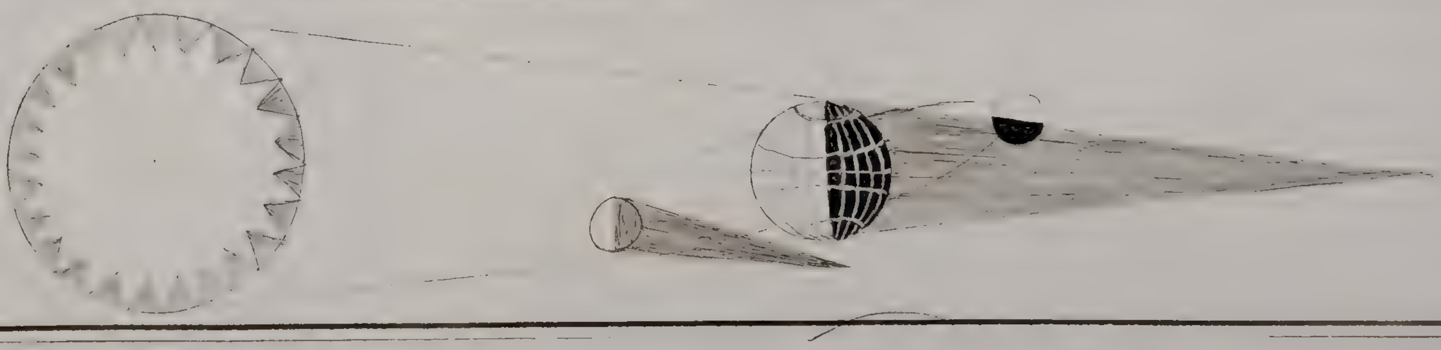
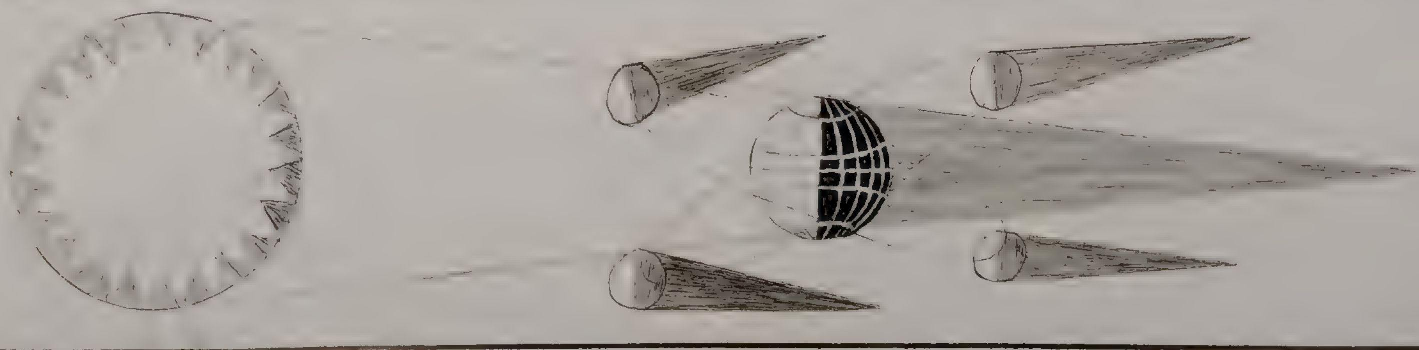
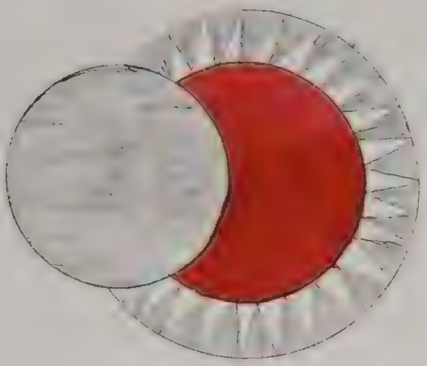
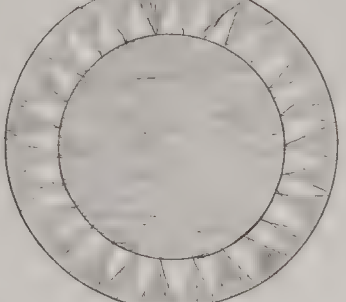










Zodiac

The Zodiac is a circular belt in the heavens 16 degrees wide, and 8 degrees each side of the ecliptic.

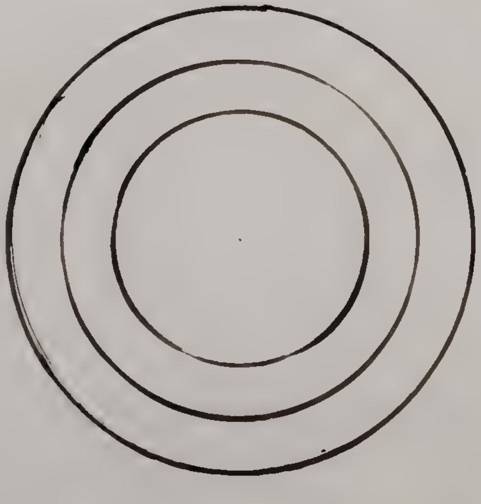
It is divided into twelve equal parts called signs of the zodiac.

Spring { Aries, Taurus, Gemini

Summer { Cancer, Leo, Virgo

Autumn { Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius

Winter { Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces



Concentric Circles.

Agnes C. [illegible]

Astronomy

[illegible]

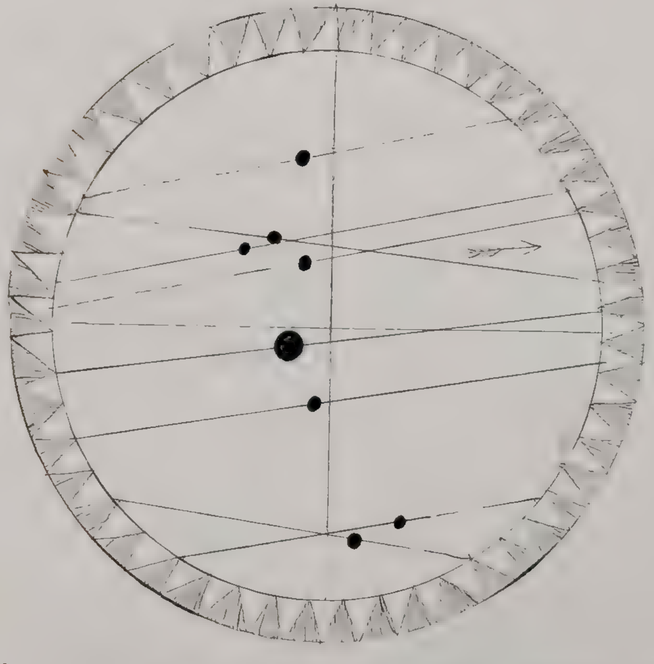
[illegible]

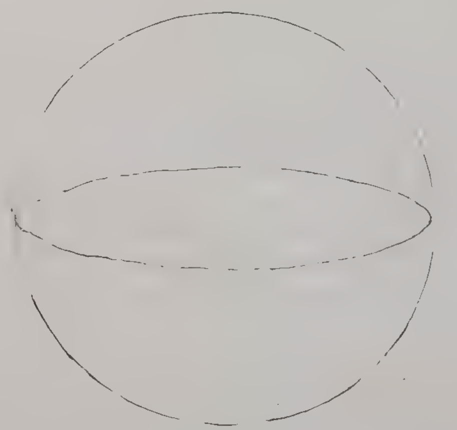
[illegible]

3 [illegible]

Astronomy.

The transit of a heavenly body is its passage across the meridian. The transit of Mercury and Venus generally means their passage across the sun's disk. The disk is the circular illuminated surface visible to us. Mercury and Venus appear like black spots moving across the sun while passing the sun's disk. The transit begins on the east side of the sun and terminates on the west side.





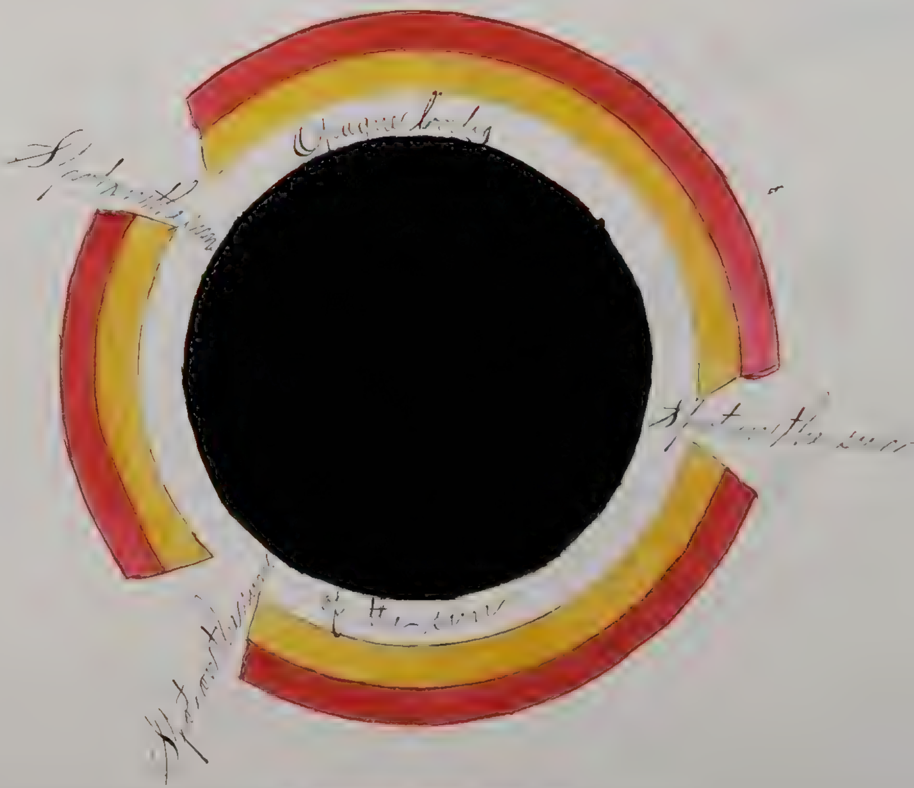
An ellipse is a figure shaped like an oblique view of a circle. The foci are the two points around which it is drawn. They are situated in the greater axis at equal distances from the centre.

Astronomy.

[illegible] the diameter [illegible] 886952 [illegible]

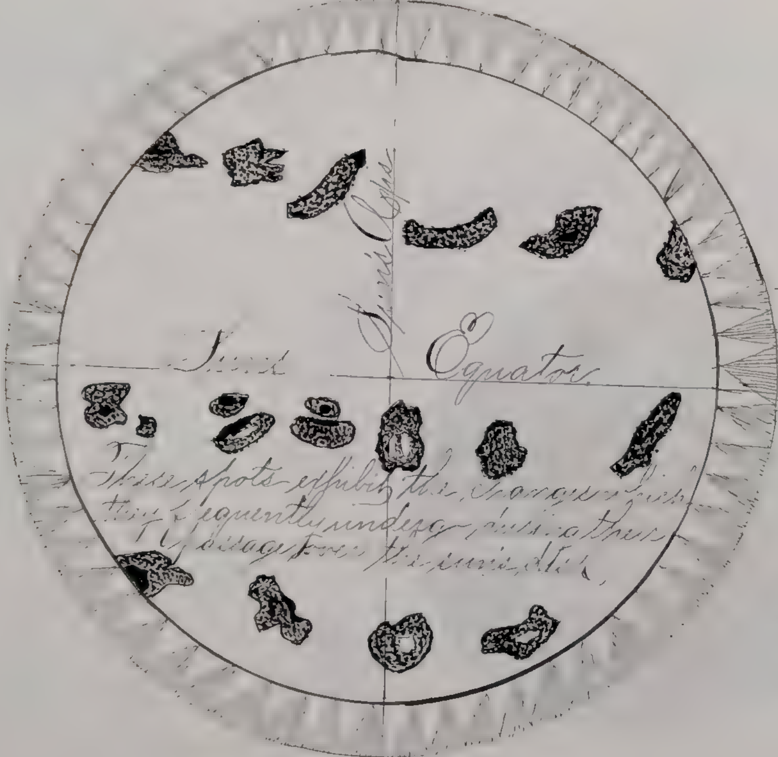
[illegible]

Parts of the Sun: Opaque body, Photosphere, Chromosphere, Corona.


Opaque body
Spots on the sun
Spots on the sun
Spots on the sun

[illegible]

[illegible]


Sun's Axis
Sun's Equator
These spots exhibit the changes which
they frequently undergo during their
passage over the sun's disc.

Faculae
are bright
streaks on
the surface
of the sun.

Teresa A. Lane.

Astronomy

I

[illegible] Astronomy [illegible]

[illegible]

II

[illegible]

III

Division of Planets

[illegible]
- Primary
  - [illegible]
  - [illegible]
  - [illegible]
  - [illegible]
  - [illegible]
  - [illegible]
- Secondary
  - [illegible]
  - The Earth has one
  - Jupiter has four
  - Saturn has eight
  - [illegible] has four
  - Neptune has one

IV

[illegible]

- Inferior
  - Mercury-planet nearest the sun
  - Venus-sometimes morning or evening star
- Superior
  - Mars-red in appearance
  - Asteroids-or minor planets
  - Jupiter-[illegible]
  - Saturn-surrounded by three large rings
  - Uranus-discovered by Sir William Herschel.

Earth.

V

Motions
- Annual-Its revolution around the sun.
- Diurnal-Its daily rotation on its axis.

Dimensions

Equatorial Diameter	7925	miles
Polar	7,899	"
Mean	7912	"
Circumference great Circle	24,899	"
[illegible]	[illegible]	"
[illegible]	[illegible]	"

Mary [illegible]

[illegible]

Astronomy

[illegible]

II

[illegible]

III

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Astronomy

[illegible]

II

[illegible]

III

Divisions of Planets

- [illegible]
  - Primary
    - Mercury, Venus
    - The Earth, Mars
    - Jupiter, Saturn
    - Uranus, Neptune
    - and [illegible] asteroids
  - Secondary
    - [illegible]
    - [illegible]
    - [illegible]
    - [illegible]
    - [illegible]
    - [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Earth

Motions	Annual Its revolution around the sun Diurnal Its daily rotation on its axis
Dimensions	Equatorial Diameter 792[illegible] mi. Polar Diameter 78[illegible] mi. Mean Diameter 791[illegible] mi. [illegible] [illegible] 196 [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] A. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible],
[illegible]

Astronomy

Definition Astronomy [illegible] the sun, moon, planets, comets, and stars.

II

A Planet [illegible]

Divisions of Planets

- Planets which [illegible] matter
  - Primary
    - Mercury, Venus
    - The Earth, Mars
    - Jupiter, Saturn
    - Uranus, Neptune
    - and fifty [illegible]
    - asteroids.
  - Secondary
    - [illegible]
    - The Earth [illegible]
    - Jupiter [illegible]
    - Saturn [illegible]
    - Uranus [illegible]
    - Neptune [illegible]

[illegible] to distance

Inferior
Mercury, planet nearest the sun.
Venus, brightest morning and evening star.

Superior
Mars-red fiery [illegible]
Asteroids small planets
Jupiter 1300 times greater than the earth
Saturn surrounded by [illegible] rings
Uranus discovered by Sir Wm Herschel
Neptune planet farthest from the sun.

The Earth

Motions
Annual Its revolution around the sun.
Diurnal Its daily rotation on its axis

Dimensions
Equatorial Diameter - 7925.65 miles
Polar " 7899.17 "
Mean " 7916. "
Circumference at Equator 24899 "
Extent of Surface 196,900,278 "
Solid Contents 260,000.000,000 cu. miles.

Junior Class

Julia E. [illegible]
St. Mary's School

Astronomy

Definition – Astronomy is a science which treats of the heavenly bodies: the sun, moon, planets, comets and stars.

—II—

A Planet is a body revolving around the sun, receiving light and heat heat from it.

—III—

Divisions of Planets

With respect to motion.
- Primary
  - Mercury, Venus
  - The Earth, Mars
  - Jupiter, Saturn
  - Uranus, Neptune
  - and fifty-seven asteroids
- Secondary
  - [illegible]
  - The Earth has one
  - Jupiter has four
  - Saturn " eight
  - Uranus " four
  - Neptune " one

IV

[illegible] respect to [illegible]

Inferior
- Mercury [illegible] to the sun.
- Venus [illegible]

Superior
- Mars [illegible]
- Asteroids [illegible]
- [illegible]
- Jupiter [illegible]
- Saturn [illegible]
- Uranus discovered by Sir William Herschel
- Neptune [illegible] farthest from the sun.

V

The Earth

Motions
- Annual. Its [illegible] around the sun
- Diurnal. Its [illegible] on its axis

Dimensions
- Equatorial Diameter 7925.65 mi
- Polar 7899.11 "
- [illegible] 7916 "
- Circumference at Equator 24,[illegible] "
- [illegible] 11617.28 "
- [illegible] 2[illegible]

[illegible] C. [illegible]

[illegible] June 6 1879

[illegible]

Astronomy.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Extent of Surface 196,900,270 [illegible]

Solid Contents 260,000,000,000 [illegible]

[illegible]

Astronomy.

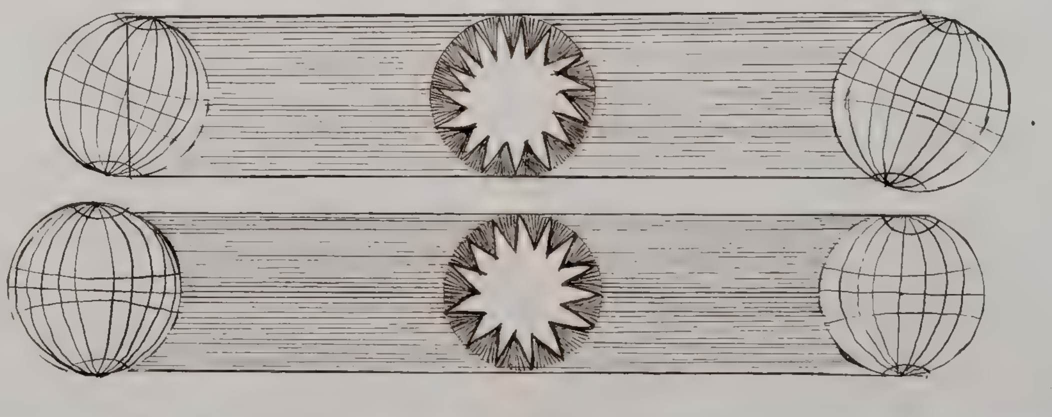
The earth is round like a globe or ball, a little flattened at the poles. It is the third planet from the sun. Its diameter is 7918 miles. The equatorial is about 27 miles greater than the polar diameter.

II

The changes of the seasons are caused by the earth's inclination on its axis, the parallelism of its axis and its revolution around the sun. The earth's axis is inclined twenty-three and a half degrees.

III.

The seasons are Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.



Anna C. Connor
St. Lucy's School
Lawrence

HISTORY.

History

I

The history of the Middle Ages begins with the death of Theodosius the Great (A.D. 395) and ends with the taking of Constantinople by the Turks (A.D. 1453).

II

Divisions

Epochs.
- The barbarian invasion and decay of the Roman Empire.
- Formation of Christian Europe.
- Feudal Europe.
- The Papacy and Catholic Europe.
- Religious and Political Anarchy.

III

Attila, the most conspicuous of all barbarian conquerors, to whom was justly given the [illegible] of "the Scourge of God," [illegible] distinction. He crossed the Rhine at the head of an army of half a million barbarians, sacked Metz, Rheims, and other cities that fell in his way. Troyes was spared at the intercession of St. Lupus, its bishop, and Paris owed its safety to the prayers of St. Genevieve. [illegible] the great plain of Chalons-sur-Marne, and there one of the bloodiest battles in history ensued between the two largest armies that Europe had seen. Death overtook Attila on the banks of Theiss.

IV

Pope Stephen came to seek the aid of Pepin in behalf of the Holy See, then threatened by Astolph, the King of the Lombards. Pepin being crowned by the Pope marched against Astolphus and defeated him; but no sooner was the conqueror out of Italy than Astolph broke his promises and again threatened Rome. Once more Pepin crossed the Alps and threatened to deprive the Lombard of all his states unless he fulfilled his promises and paid tribute to the Holy See. Pepin himself paid homage to the memory of St. Peter, and secured him in possession of Rome and the exarchate of Ravenna. Thus was originated the temporal power of the popes, a power that in Rome had existed in fact though subject to the changes of the troublous times.

V

The barbarian chiefs who settled in the Roman Empire rewarded their followers by dividing among them portions of the conquered territory as freeholds exempt from dues. These lands were first called benefices, afterwards fiefs or fees. The grants were revocable at will. They imposed military service on the holder, and certain dues in money or in kind

Mary Grimes
Senior Class.
Lawrence.

June 17. 1890.

Middle Ages.

The history of the Middle Ages begins with the death of Theodosius the Great (A. D. 395), and ends with the taking of Constantinople by the Turks (A. D. 1453).

Divisions.

Epochs
1. [illegible]
2. [illegible] Europe.
3. [illegible] Europe.
4. [illegible] and [illegible] Europe.
5. [illegible]

[illegible]

Middle Ages.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

After the most [illegible] and [illegible]

Pope Stephen II came to seek the aid of Pepin [illegible]

Middle Ages.

The history of the Middle Ages begins with the death of Theodosius the Great (A.D. 395), and ends with the taking of Constantinople by the Turks (A.D. 1453).

Divisions

Epochs
1. The barbarian invasions and conquests of the [illegible]
2. The formation of Christian Europe
3. Feudal Europe
4. The Papacy and Catholic Europe
5. Religious and Political Anarchy

Attila, the most renowned of the barbarian conquerors, [illegible] justly [illegible] of the "Scourge of God" [illegible] destruction. He followed the Rhine at the head of [illegible] barbarians, sacked Metz, Rheims, and other cities that stood in his way. Troyes was spared at the intercession of St. Lupus, its Bishop, and Paris owed its safety to the prayers of St. Genevieve. He halted on the vast plains of Chalons-sur-Marne, and there one of the bloodiest battles ensued between two of the largest armies that Europe had seen. Death overtook him on the banks of the Theiss.

Pope Stephen II came to seek the aid of Pepin in behalf of the Holy See then threatened by Astulphus, King of the Lombards. Pepin being crowned by the Pope, marched against Astulphus, and defeated him; but no sooner was the conqueror out of Italy than Astulphus broke his promise and again threatened Rome. Once more Pepin crossed the Alps, and threatened to deprive the Lombard of all his states unless he fulfilled his promise and paid tribute to the Holy See. Pepin [illegible] to the successor of St. Peter, and [illegible] Rome and the [illegible] This was the [illegible] power of the popes—a power that in Rome had already existed in fact, though subject to the changes of the troublous times.

The [illegible] the Frankish Emperors did [illegible] their chief warriors by dividing among them portions of the conquered territory as freeholds exempt from dues. These lands were first called benefices, afterwards fiefs or fees. The grants were revocable at will. They imposed military service on the holder, and certain dues in money.

Gregory's vast experience, unrelaxing zeal, and unalterable firmness came to his aid in a position and time that his keen eye saw full of trouble and of menace. He was a wise man, however, and his letter to the princes and great prelates, announcing his accession, was full of dignity. He convoked an annual council at Rome, wherein were discussed all ecclesiastical questions of law and of fact.

Annie O'Connor
Lawrence
Mass.

Middle Ages.

[illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]

[illegible]

Middle Ages.

The history of the Middle Ages begins with the death of Theodosius the Great (A.D. 395), and ends with the taking of Constantinople by the Turks (A.D. 1453).

Divisions.

Epochs	The barbarian invasions, and settlement of the barbarians. The formation of Christian Europe. Feudal Europe. Papacy and Catholic Europe. Religious and Political Anarchy.

Attila, the most cruel of barbaric warriors, to whom the name was justly given the Scourge of God, seemed born to be an agent of destruction. He crossed the Rhine at the head of half a million of barbarians, sacked Metz, Rheims and other cities that fell in his way. Troyes was spared by the intercession of St. Lupus its bishop, and Paris owed its safety to the prayers of St. Genevieve. He halted on the vast plains of Chalons sur Marne and there, one of the bloodiest battles in history was fought between the two largest armies that Europe had seen. Death overtook Attila on the banks of the Danube (453) [illegible] the [illegible] King of the Lombards. [illegible] and [illegible] Rome [illegible] the Lombards [illegible] the successor of St. Peter, and [illegible] Rome [illegible] Roman [illegible]

The conquerors who settled in the Roman Empire rewarded their [illegible] among them portions of the conquered territory [illegible]. These lands were first called [illegible], afterwards fiefs. The grants were revocable at will. They imposed military service on the holders and certain dues in money or in kind.

Gregory's vast experience, unrelaxing zeal, and unalterable firmness came to his aid, in a position and time that his keen eye saw full of trouble and of danger. [illegible] his great work of reform.

M[illegible] C. C[illegible].

[illegible] June 17, 18[illegible]

G[illegible] C[illegible]

History

The history of the Middle Ages begins with the death of Theodosius the Great (A.D. 395) and ends with the taking of Constantinople by the Turks (A.D. 1453)

Divisions

Epochs.
1- The barbarian invasions and conquests of the barbarians.
2- The formation of Christian Europe.
3- Feudal Europe.
4- The [illegible] Catholic Europe.
5- Religious and Political Anarchy.

Attila, the most renowned of barbarian invaders, to whom the name is justly given of the "Scourge of God," seemed born to be an agent of destruction. Crossing the Rhine at the head of half a million barbarians, sacking Metz, Rheims, and other cities that fell in his way. Troyes was spared at the intercession of St. Lupus its bishop, and Paris owed its safety to the prayers of St. Genevieve. But on the vast plains of Chalons-sur-Marne, and there one of the bloodiest battles was fought between two of the largest armies that Europe had seen. Death overtook him on the banks of the Theiss.

Pope Stephen II, came to seek the aid of Pepin in behalf of the Holy See then threatened by Astulph, King of the Lombards. Pepin being crowned by the Pope, marched against Astulph and defeated him; but

No sooner was the conqueror out of Italy than Astulph broke his promises and again threatened Rome. Once more Pepin crossed the Alps and threatened to deprive the Lombards of all his states unless he fulfilled his promises and pay tribute to the "Holy See." Pepin himself paid homage to the successor of St Peter, and ceded him in possession of Rome and the exarchate of Ravenna. Thus was established the temporal power of the popes—a power that in Rome had already existed in fact, though subject to the changes of the troublous times.

The barbarian chiefs who settled in the Roman Empire rewarded their chief warriors by bestowing among them portions of the conquered territory, as a rule exempt from dues. These lands were first called "benefices," then afterwards fiefs or feuds. The grants were revocable at will. They imposed military service on the holder and certain dues in money or in kind.

Gregory's vast experience, unrelaxing zeal, and unalterable firmness came to his aid in a position and time that his keen eye saw full of trouble and of menace. He was a wise man however, and his letters to the princes and governors announcing his accession, were full of dignity. He convoked an annual council at Rome, wherein were discussed all ecclesiastical questions of law and of fact.

Julia E. Ford.
St. [illegible] School

History

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
1. [illegible]
2. [illegible] 1453.
3. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 2229 B.C. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Romulus and Remus [illegible]

Kings

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Tarquin the Proud, reign one of remorseless tyranny.

Nora McNulty Junior Class

History

[illegible] of past events.

Divisions.

[illegible]
- 1 - Ancient, from the creation to the extinction of the [illegible]
- 2 - Middle Ages, from the extinction of the Western Empire [illegible]
- 3 - Modern [illegible]

[illegible]
- 1 - [illegible]
- 2 [illegible]
- 3. [illegible]

[illegible] 2287 [illegible] the city of Nineve, which afterward [illegible] succeeded his father [illegible] brilliant chain of conquests he laid the [illegible] and consolidated the vast [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] An altercation soon took [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Tarquinius the Elder – embellished the city
Servius Tullius – established the census
7 [illegible] a remorseless tyranny

Winifred A. Hughes
Lawrence, June 19, 1890.
Junior Class

History.

History is a record or recital of past events.

Division.

With respect to time
1. Ancient from the creation to the extinction of the Western Empire.
2. Middle ages from the extinction of Western Empire 476 to that of the Eastern 1453.
3. Modern from the extinction of Eastern Empire to present time.

They are distinguished
1. Ancient by the rise and fall of four great empires. Assyria Persia, Greece, and Rome.
2. Middle Ages, origin and progress of Mahometanism, Feudal System, Crusades, and Chivalry.
3. Modern, by discovery of America, Protestant Reformation, Invention of the art of Printing, etc.

Assyria was the first of the four great empires of antiquity. Its name is derived from Assur the second son of Sem, and the grandson of Noe, who laid the foundation of the empire B. C. 2229. Assur built Ninive which afterwards became the capital of the empire. Cyrus surnamed the Great, succeeded his father Cambyses to the throne of Persia and commenced a splendid and victorious reign. By a brilliant train of conquests he laid the foundation, and by a wise and just administration built up and consolidated, the Persian Empire.

The history of Greece may be divided into two general periods: 1. The period of Uncertain History, extending from the earliest accounts to the first Persian War, 490 B.C.; 2. The period of Authentic History, extending from the first Persian War to the subjugation of Greece by the Romans, 146 B.C.

Rome took its name from its founder, Romulus; who, we are told by the Roman poets, was descended from Aeneas, a Trojan prince, through a line of fifteen kings of Latium, in Italy. He and his twin brother Remus were in their infancy exposed to perish on account of their mother; but having been preserved in a remarkable manner, spent their youth in hardy though rustic pursuits. Grown to manhood, they determined to build a city; and collecting a band of adventurers, commenced the work. An altercation soon took place between Romulus and Remus, in which the latter was slain by his brother; who proceeded with the building of the city which he called from his own name.

Rome was first governed by kings.

Names
- Romulus - who founded the city.
- Numa Pompilius - useful, virtuous, pacific rule.
- Tullus Hostilius - warlike disposition.
- Ancus Martius - conquered Latins.
- Tarquinius Priscus - greatly embellished the city.
- Servius Tullius - established the Census.
- Tarquinius Superbus - reign of remorseless tyranny.

Mary Driscoll

Lawrence Moss

History

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] { [illegible]
2 [illegible]
[illegible] 53
3 [illegible]

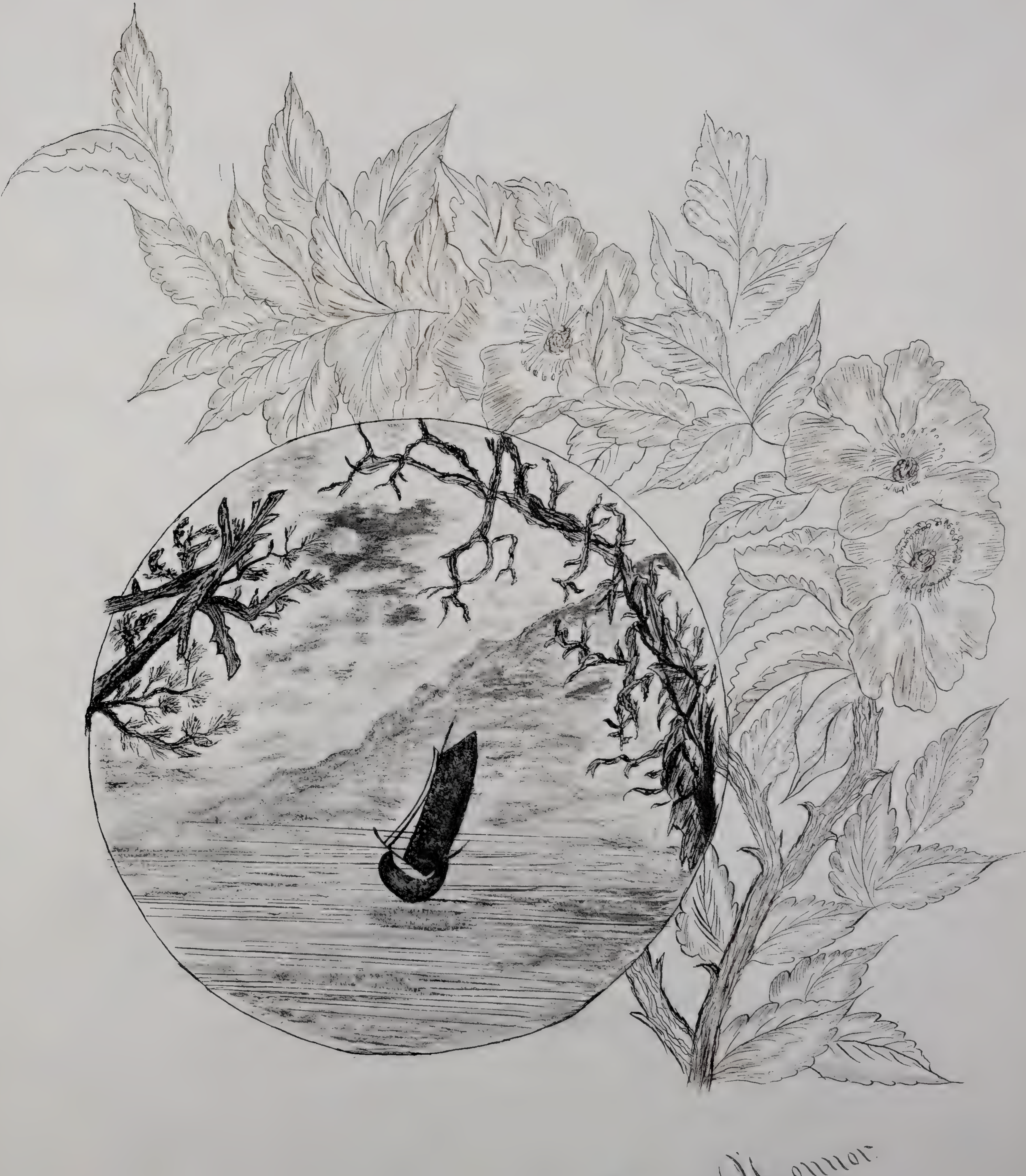
[illegible] { 1 [illegible]
2 [illegible]
3 [illegible]

[illegible] B.C. 2220 [illegible]

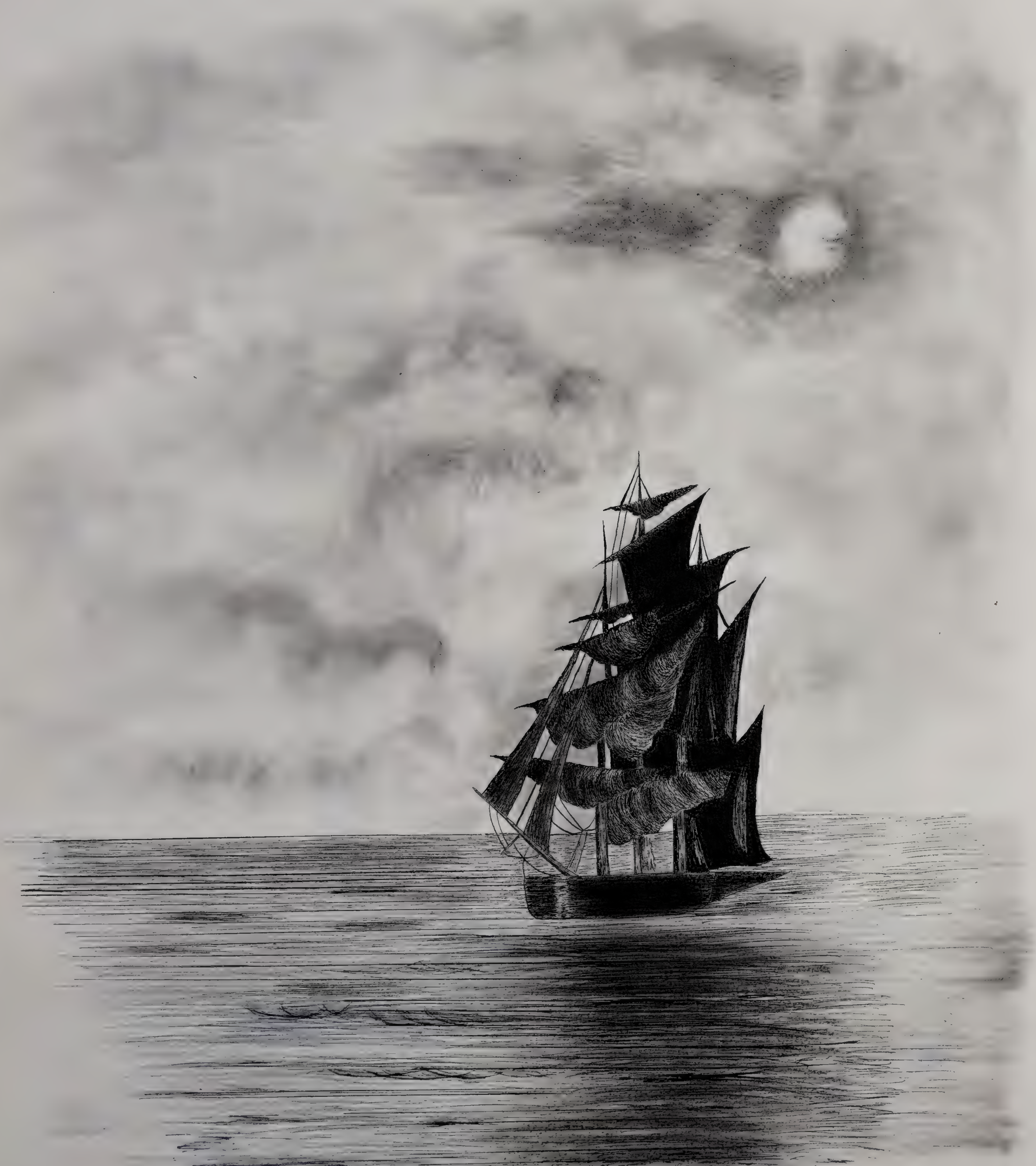
[illegible] B.C. [illegible]
[illegible] of Authentic History, extending from the first Punic War to the subjugation
Greece by the Romans in 146 B.C.

Tradition [illegible] Romulus, who [illegible] by the Romans [illegible]
was descended from Aeneas, a Trojan prince, through a line of fifteen kings of La-
tium in Italy. He and his brother Remus were in their infancy exposed to perish
[illegible]
[illegible] B.C. [illegible]
[illegible] commenced the [illegible]
[illegible] Romulus and Remus in which the latter was slain by his brother.
[illegible]

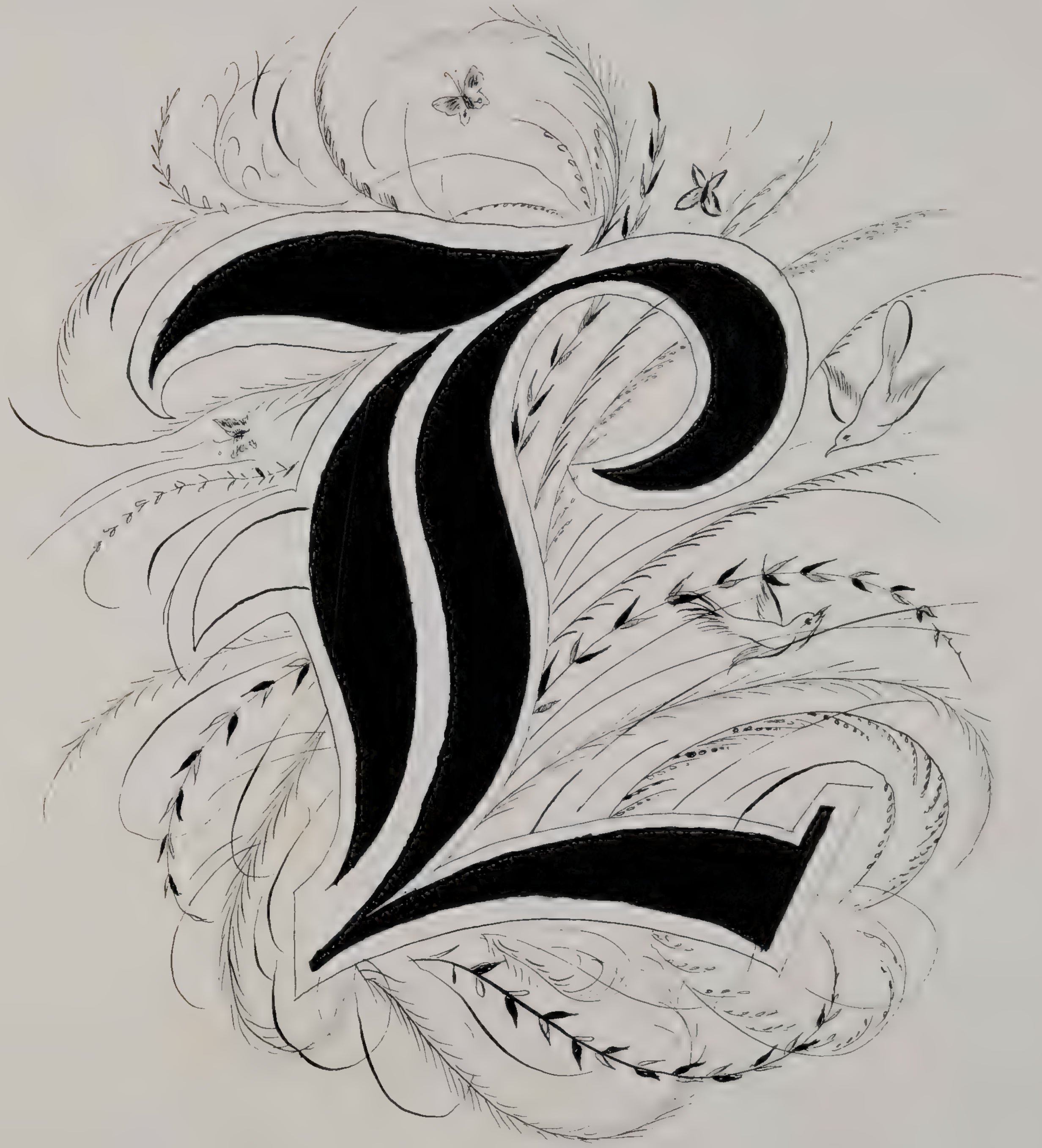
[illegible]



Annie O'Connor.



Mary Brogan.



Katie Gorman

Literature

Origin. Began in 1640. - first book was printed in this year. - Bay Psalm Book.

I

[illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]

II

[illegible]

[illegible]
- [illegible]
  - [illegible]
  - [illegible]
- [illegible]
  - [illegible]
  - [illegible]
  - [illegible]

III

National age.
- Poets.
  - Bryant - Holmes.
  - Longfellow - Lowell.
  - Whittier - Carey.
- Prose writers
  - Irving - Prescott.
  - Bancroft - Cooper.
  - Hawthorne - Brownson.
  - England - Hughes.

William Shakespeare was born at Stratford-on-Avon, England in 1564. His parents were John Shakespeare and Mary Arden. He was educated at the grammar school of his native place, married at the age of eighteen, went to London, where he became an actor, play-writer, and part owner of the Globe Theatre, and finally retired to Stratford a few years before his death in 1616.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which taken at the flood leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.
Shakespeare.

Charles Dickens was born at Landport, near Portsmouth, England. His childhood was passed in great poverty, and at a very early age he was placed by his parents in a blacking warehouse, where he earned six shillings a week by covering and labeling the pots of blacking. Later he received some little education, and at length became a parliamentary reporter. When [illegible] in New York he [illegible] newspaper work.

Among the best of his novels are Pickwick Papers, Nicholas Nickleby, David Copperfield, Dombey and Son, Our Mutual Friend, The Old Curiosity Shop, Great Expectations and Christmas Stories.

Katie F. Gorman.
May 16, 1890.

American Literature

[illegible]

- Periods
  - [illegible] age
  - Revolutionary age
  - [illegible] age

[illegible] Literature [illegible]

- Revolutionary Age
  - Poets
    - [illegible]
    - [illegible]
  - Prose writers
    - [illegible]
    - [illegible]
    - [illegible]

- Modern Age
  - Poets
    - Bryant [illegible]
    - Longfellow [illegible]
    - Whittier [illegible]
  - Prose writers
    - Irving Prescott
    - Bancroft [illegible]
    - Hawthorne [illegible]
    - [illegible]land [illegible]

Schiller

[illegible]

Schiller.

[illegible] Schiller [illegible] Germany [illegible]

[illegible]

Longfellow.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow [illegible] American [illegible] Portland, Maine [illegible] Bowdoin College, and [illegible] literature in [illegible]

Rosie A. Gurney

Literature

[illegible]

[illegible]

I

[illegible]

II

[illegible]

III

[illegible]

[illegible]

Not what God gives, but what He takes,
Uplifts us to the highest height;
One [illegible] , [illegible] breaks
To [illegible] light.
Faith and works Miss Alice Carey

Miss Alice Carey, the best poetess that this country has produced, was born near Cincinnati in 1820, and died at her home in New York in [illegible]. She used her pen as a means of subsistence, and notwithstanding her delicate health she made large and important contributions to the literature of our country.

One sweetly solemn thought
Come to me o'er and o'er,
That I'm nearer my home today
Than I've ever been before.
Miss Phoebe Carey

Miss Phoebe Carey, who died a few months after her sister, was also richly endowed with poetic genius. She was exceedingly witty and loved to amuse herself by writing parodies and other amusing things. But she also wrote some beautiful serious pieces.

Lawrence June 2, 1890

Mary A. [illegible]

Literature

[illegible]

Periods { Colonial age – 1640 – 1760
Revolutionary age – 1760 – 1830
National age – 1830 –

Colonial age – Literature mostly theological

Revolutionary Age
- Poets { Dwight
  - Trumbull
- Prose writers { Franklin
  - Jefferson
  - Adams
  - Hamilton

National Age
- Poets { Longfellow – Lowell
  - Bryant – Holmes
  - Whittier – [illegible]
- Prose writers { Irving – Prescott
  - Bancroft – Cooper
  - Hawthorne – Emerson
  - [illegible] – [illegible]

Selections

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.

Shakespeare.

William Shakespeare, the greatest dramatist and probably the greatest genius of all times, was born at Stratford [illegible]

[illegible]

William Cullen Bryant, a distinguished American poet, who is called the father of American poetry, was born at Cummington, Mass., in 1794. After receiving a thorough education and devoting himself for some years to the study and practice of law, he connected himself for years with the New York Evening Post which he edited until death in 1878, aged eighty four.

Agnes G. Golden.

Literature

[illegible]

[illegible] {
- [illegible] period
- [illegible] period
- [illegible] period

[illegible]

[illegible] era
- Poets
  - [illegible]
  - [illegible]
- Prose Writers
  - [illegible]
  - [illegible]
  - [illegible]
  - [illegible]

National era
- Poets
  - [illegible]
  - [illegible]
  - [illegible]
- Prose Writers
  - [illegible]
  - [illegible]
  - [illegible]
  - [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Hope, only Hope, of all that clings
Around us never spreads her wings;
Love, though he break his earthly chain,
Still whispers he will come again;
But Faith that soars to seek the sky,
Shall teach our half-fledged souls to fly,
And find, beyond the smoke and flame,
The cloudless azure whence they came.

H[illegible]

[illegible]

Literature.

C[illegible] Press in 1640 – first book was printed in this year. Bay Psalm Book

Periods { Colonial age – 1640–1760.
Revolutionary age. 1760 – 1830
National age. – 1830. –

Colonial age Literature mostly theological.

Revolutionary
- Poets
  - Drake
  - Halleck
- Prose writers
  - Franklin
  - Jefferson
  - Hamilton

National age
- Poet
  - Longfellow Lowell
  - Bryant Holmes
  - Whittier Cary
- Prosewriters
  - Irving Bancroft
  - Prescott Cooper
  - Hawthorne Brownson
  - England Hawkins

Of the life of Shakspeare the greatest dramatist that England has ever produced and one of the greatest poets of all time, we know but little. He was born at Stratford [illegible] Anne Hathaway at the age of eighteen and [illegible] London [illegible] there. Here he became an actor and later a dramatist. After [illegible]

To morrow and to morrow and to morrow
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time;
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusty death.

Shakspeare.

[illegible] foundations of Chris- [illegible] He used great dramatic [illegible] and his stories [illegible] Heroes, which [illegible] the peculiarities of human nature, and many [illegible]

[illegible]

Literature

[illegible]

[illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible] 1830

[illegible]

[illegible]
- [illegible]
  - [illegible]
  - [illegible]
- [illegible]
  - [illegible]
  - [illegible]

[illegible]
- [illegible]
  - [illegible]
  - [illegible]
  - [illegible]
- [illegible]
  - [illegible]
  - [illegible]
  - [illegible]
  - [illegible]

American Literature.

Origin. Began in 1640 - first book was printed in this year - Bay Psalm Book.

Periods
- Colonial [illegible]
- Revolutionary [illegible]
- National [illegible]

Characteristics. Ecclesiastical, theological.

Revolutionary
- Poets
  - Drake.
  - Halleck.
- Prose writers
  - Franklin.
  - Jefferson.
  - Hamilton.

National
- Poets
  - Longfellow, Lowell
  - Bryant, Holmes
  - Whittier, [illegible]
- Prose writers
  - Irving, Prescott
  - Bancroft, Cooper
  - Hawthorne, [illegible]
  - [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Mary Grimes
May 14, 1890.
Senior Class.

Literature.

American Literature

Origin - Began in 1640 - First book was printed in this year - Bay Psalm Book

I

- Periods
  - Colonial age 1640 - 1776
  - Revolutionary period 1776 - 1830
  - National age 1830 -

Colonial age - Literature mostly theological

- Revolutionary age
  - Poets
    - Freneau
    - Trumbull
  - Prose Writers
    - Franklin
    - Jefferson
    - Hamilton

- National age
  - Poets
    - Longfellow, Lowell
    - Bryant, [illegible]
    - Whittier, [illegible]
  - Prose Writers
    - Irving, Prescott
    - [illegible], Cooper
    - [illegible], [illegible]
    - [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] after, and he has devoted his life to [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] As a miner he was not successful, and devoted himself to writing. His poems produced a great [illegible] famous

---

[illegible] Connor

May 14, 1890.

[illegible]

Literature

Origin—Begun in 1640 first book was printed in this year—Bay Psalm Book.

Periods
- Colonial age.—1640—1760.
- Revolutionary age.—1760—1830.
- National age.—1830—1880.

Colonial age—Literature mostly theological.

- Poets
  - Dwight
  - Halleck
- Prose writers
  - Franklin
  - Jefferson
  - Hamilton

- Poets
  - Longfellow—Lowell
  - Bryant—Holmes
  - Whittier—Carey
- Prose writers.
  - Irving—Prescott
  - Bancroft—Cooper.
  - Hawthorne—Brownson.
  - England—Hughes.

Selections.

Gods ways seem dark, but soon or late,
They touch the shining hills of day;
The evil cannot brook delay,
The good can well afford to wait.

Whittier.

[illegible]

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.

Longfellow, the Author of the Psalm of Life, was a trained word artist, and his style is noted for grace, finish and felicity rather than vigor of thought or depth of passion. His characters do not stand before the mind with sufficient clearness. They pass like shadows. A good critic has remarked that Evangeline, of all the characters Longfellow has aimed to draw, stands forth in the memory of his readers with some distinctness of outline.

Minnie C. Tanner
May 16 1890.
Senior Class.

Literature.

Origin - Began in 1640 - first book was printed in this year. Bay Psalm Book

Periods
- Colonial age - 1640-1760
- Revolutionary age [illegible]
- National " 1830.

Colonial Age - Literature mostly theological

Revolutionary age.
- Poets
  - Dwight
  - [illegible]
- Prose Writers
  - [illegible]
  - [illegible]
  - [illegible]

National Age.
- Poets
  - [illegible]
  - [illegible]
  - Whittier [illegible]
- Prose Writers
  - Irving [illegible]
  - [illegible]
  - [illegible]
  - [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Whittier

John Greenleaf Whittier [illegible] Quaker poet [illegible] a native of Massachusetts [illegible] Snow Bound, Maud Muller and Barbara Frietchie.

O, Lord [illegible]
Our whitening lips and fading [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Holmes

Oliver Wendell Holmes is one of the most [illegible] of the American poets and humorous writers of prose and verse, was born in Boston, and educated at Harvard. He studied medicine in Europe and for over a third of a century filled the chair of anatomy in the medical school of Harvard. He devoted his leisure time to literature. Some of his best poems are The Last Leaf, Old Ironsides, The One Hoss Shay.

Senior Class

Katie A. White
Lawrence
[illegible]

Littérature

[illegible]

I

[illegible]

II

[illegible]

III

[illegible]

Literature

[illegible]

Colonial age 1640-1760
Revolutionary " 1760-1830
National " [illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible] Age
  - Poets
    - [illegible]
    - [illegible]
  - Prose Writers
    - [illegible]
    - [illegible]
    - [illegible]

- National Age
  - Poets
    - [illegible]
    - [illegible]
    - [illegible]
  - Prose Writers
    - [illegible]
    - [illegible]
    - [illegible]
    - [illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Literature

America Began in 1640 first book was published this year-
Bay Psalm Book.

Periods.
- Colonial age. 1640–1760
- Revolutionary age 1760–1830
- National age 1830

Colonial Literature mostly theological.

Revolutionary age.
- Poets
  - Drake
  - Halleck
- Prose writers
  - Franklin
  - [illegible]
  - Hamilton.

National age.
- Poets
  - Longfellow–Lowell.
  - Bryant–Holmes.
  - Whittier–Carey
- Prose writers
  - Irving–Prescott
  - Bancroft–Cooper.
  - Hawthorn–Brownson
  - England–Hughes

Whittier.

God's ways seem dark, but, soon or late,
They touch the shining hills of day;
The evil cannot brook delay,
The good can well afford to wait.

Whittier

John Greenleaf Whittier, the best and most thoroughly American of all our poets, and next to Longfellow the most popular, is a native of Massachusetts. He was in early life a farmer's boy and shoemaker. [illegible] and he has devoted his life to literature. His most popular poems are Snow-Bound, Maud Muller, and Barbara Frietchie.

Let us be patient! These severe afflictions
Not from the ground arise,
But oftentimes celestial benedictions
Assume this dark disguise.

Longfellow

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the most distinguished of American poets, was a native of Portland, Maine. He was educated at Bowdoin College, and for a long time held the chair of rhetoric and literature in Harvard University. He devoted the last twenty-eight years of his life chiefly to letters.

Grace [illegible]

Lawrence [illegible]
Senior Class.

American Literature.

[illegible]

[illegible]
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[illegible]

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  - [illegible]
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Literature

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] { [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible] { [illegible] { [illegible]
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— [illegible] —

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

— [illegible] —

John Greenleaf Whittier, the most thoroughly American of American poets, and next to Longfellow, the most [illegible] of [illegible], a native of Massachusetts. He [illegible] began life as a farm hand and shoemaker. [illegible] he has devoted his life to literature. His [illegible] poems are "Snow-Bound," "Maud Muller," and "Barbara Frietchie."

Reverend [illegible] Roe, the [illegible] of [illegible]" has written many [illegible], which, though [illegible], are all marked by [illegible] and truth of love.

— [illegible] —

[illegible]

[illegible] Class

Literature.

Origin — Began in 1640 — first book was printed [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] May 11. 1850.

Literature

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

American Literature

Colonial Age [illegible] – [illegible] years – [illegible]

- Periods
  - Colonial age [illegible]
  - Revolutionary age [illegible]
  - National age [illegible]

Colonial age – Literature mostly theological.

- Revolutionary age
  - Poets
    - [illegible]
    - Trumbull
  - Prose writers
    - Franklin
    - Jefferson
    - [illegible]
    - Hamilton

- National age
  - Poets
    - Longfellow – Lowell
    - Bryant – Holmes
    - Whittier – Cary
  - Prose writers
    - Irving – Prescott
    - Bancroft – Cooper
    - Hawthorne – [illegible]
    - Everett – [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] Whittier, the [illegible] thoroughly American of all [illegible] [illegible] Massachusetts, [illegible] shoemaker. The poet early began to edit [illegible] to literature. His most popular po-ems [illegible] and "Barbara Fritchie."

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

— [illegible] Cary —

[illegible] Cary was born [illegible] 1820. [illegible] tunities for education. A series of sketches [illegible] removed from her western home to New York in 1850, and resided there until her death, which occurred February [illegible]

— [illegible] Spannan. —

Lawrence, May 16, 189[illegible]
Junior Class.

Literature.

[illegible]

[illegible] { Colonial age. 1640-1760
Revolutionary [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Lawrence, May 16, 1890.
Junior Class.

Literature.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

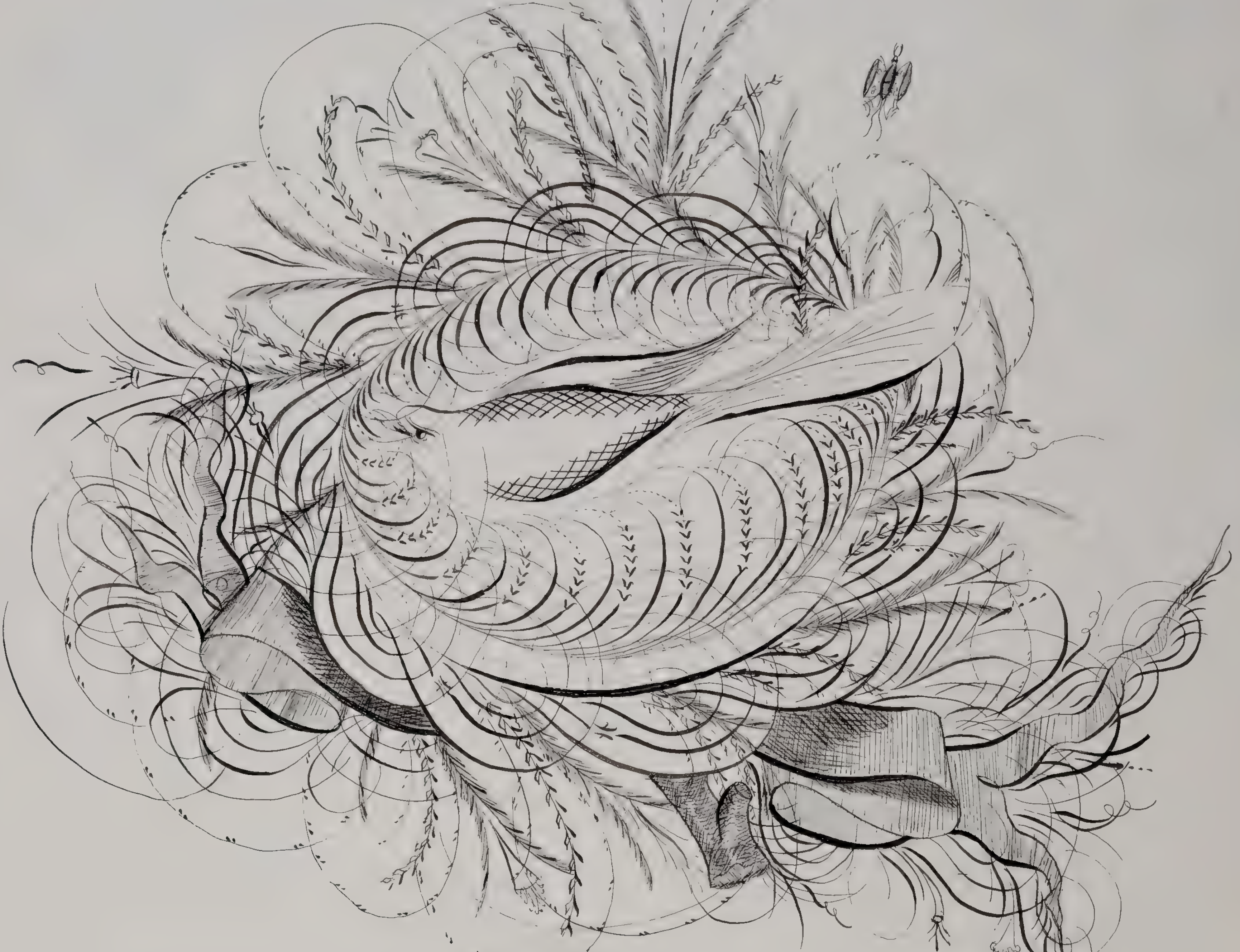
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Miss Carey removed [illegible]

[illegible]



Ursa A. Lane

Language.

Language.

Figures

Definition. Figures of Language are intentional deviations from the ordinary spelling, formation, construction or application of words.

I

Kinds

- Etymology - an intentional deviation from the ordinary formation of words.
- Syntax - an intentional deviation from the ordinary [illegible] of construction
- Prosody - an intentional deviation from the ordinary application of words.

II

Figures of Etymology

- Aphaeresis - omission of initial letter or letters.
- Syncope - omission of final letter or letters.
- Apocope - omission of final letter or letters
- Prosthesis - prefixing of an expletive syllable
- Paragoge - annexing of an expletive syllable
- Diaeresis - separating two vowels that might form a diphthong
- Synaeresis - sinking of two syllables into one
- Tmesis - inserting a word between parts of a compound

III

Syntax

Principal Figures.

- Ellipsis - the omission of one or more words
- Pleonasm - the use of superfluous words
- Syllepsis - the agreement of a word according to its figurative meaning
- Enallage - the use of one part of speech for another
- Hyperbaton - the transposition of words

[illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible]
  - [illegible]
    - Simile - Resemblance of one object to another.
    - Metaphor - Simile without a sign
    - Personification - Life and action to inanimate objects
    - Allegory - Continued narration of fictitious events designed to illustrate important truth.
  - [illegible]
    - Metonymy - Name of one object for another
    - Synecdoche - Whole for a part or part for a whole.
    - Hyperbole - Extravagant exaggeration
    - Exclamation - Expressing a thought strongly.
    - Apostrophe - Turning aside from the subject
    - Vision - Past or future is conceived as present
  - [illegible]
    - Antithesis - Simultaneous opposition of words and thoughts.
    - Climax - Gradual increase of impressiveness.
    - Epigram - Brief saying containing apparent contradiction.
    - Interrogation - Affirmation in form of question
    - Irony - Expressing directly the opposite of what is intended shall be understood

[illegible]

Language

Figures

I

[illegible] Figures [illegible] Language [illegible] dinary spelling formation construction or application of words

II

Kinds
- Etymology - an intentional deviation from the ordinary formation of words.
- Syntax - an intentional deviation from the ordinary construction.
- Rhetoric - an intentional deviation from the ordinary application of words

III

Figures of Etymology
- Aphaeresis - omission of initial letter or letters
- Syncope - omission of middle letter or letters
- Apocope - omission of final letter or letters.
- Prosthesis - prefixing of expletive syllable
- Paragoge - annexing of expletive syllable
- Diaeresis - separating of two vowels that might form a diphthong.
- Synaeresis - sinking of two syllables into one.
- Tmesis - inserting a word between the parts of a compound word.

IV

Principal Figures
- Ellipsis - The omission of one or more words
- Pleonasm - The use of superfluous words.
- Syllepsis - The agreement of a word according to its figurative meaning.
- Enallage - The use of one part of speech for another
- Hyperbaton - Transposition of words

Prosody

Classification

Figures founded

- On Resemblance
  - Simile - Resemblance of one object to another.
  - Metaphor - Simile without a sign
  - Personification - Life to inanimate objects
  - Allegory - continued narration of fictitious events designed to illustrate important truth.
- On Contiguity
  - Metonymy - Name of one object for another.
  - Synecdoche - Whole for part, part for whole.
  - Hyperbole - Extravagant exaggeration
  - Exclamation - Expressing a thought strongly
  - Apostrophe - Turning aside from subject
  - Vision - Past or future conceived as present.
- On Contrast.
  - Antithesis - Simultaneous opposition of words and thoughts.
  - Climax - Gradual increase of impressiveness.
  - Epigram - Brief saying containing apparent contradiction.
  - Interrogation - Affirmation in form of a question
  - Irony - Expressing directly the opposite of what it is intended shall be understood.

Language

Figures

I

Definitions – Figures of Language are intentional deviations from the ordinary spelling, formation, construction or application of words.

II

Kinds

- Etymology an intentional deviation from the ordinary formation of words.
- Syntax – an intentional deviation from the ordinary rules of construction.
- Prosody – an intentional deviation from the ordinary application of words.

III

Figures of Etymology

- Aphaeresis – omission of initial letter or letters
- Syncope – omission of middle letter or letters
- Apocope – omission of finale letter or letters.
- Prosthesis – prefixing of an expletive syllable
- Paragoge – annexing of an expletive syllable.
- Diaeresis – separating of two vowels that might form a diphthong
- Synaeresis – sinking of two syllables into one
- Tmesis – inserting a word between the parts of a compound

IV

Principal Figures

- Ellipsis – The omission of some necessary word.
- Pleonasm – The use of superfluous words.
- Syllepsis – The agreement of a word according to its figurative meaning.
- Enallage – The use of one part of speech for another.
- Hyperbaton – Transposition of words.

Figures.

Definition.— Figures of Language are intentional deviations from the ordinary spelling, formation, construction or application of words.

— I. —

Kinds.
1.— Etymology — an intentional deviation from the ordinary formation of words.
2.— Syntax — an intentional deviation from the ordinary construction of sentences.
3.— Rhetoric — an intentional deviation from the ordinary application of words.

— II. —

Figures of Etymology.
1. Apheresis — omission of initial letter or letters.
2. Syncope — omission of middle letter or letters.
3. Apocope — omission of final letter or letters.
4. Prosthesis — prefixing of an expletive syllable.
5. Paragoge — annexing of an expletive syllable.
6. Diaeresis — separation of two vowels that might form a diphthong.
7. Synaeresis — sinking of two syllables into one.
8. Tmesis — inserting a word between the parts of a compound.

— III. —

Syntax.

Syntactical Figures.
1. Ellipsis — The omission of one or more words.
2.— Pleonasm — The use of superfluous words.
3.— Syllepsis — The agreement of a word according to its figurative meaning.
4.— Enallage — The use of one part of speech for another.
5.— Hyperbaton — The transposition of words.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 15. 1870.

Language

Figures

Definition — Figures of Language are intentional deviations from the ordinary spelling, formation, construction or application of words.

I

Kinds
- Etymology — intentional deviation from the ordinary form of words.
- Syntax — intentional deviation from the ordinary rules of construction.
- Rhetoric — intentional deviation from the ordinary application of words.

II

Figures of Etymology
- Aphaeresis — omission of initial letter or letters.
- Syncope — omission of middle letter or letters.
- Apocope — omission of final letter or letters.
- Prosthesis — prefixing of a syllable to a word.
- Paragoge — annexing of a syllable to a word.
- Diaeresis — separating of two vowels that might form a diphthong.
- Synaeresis — sinking of two syllables into one.
- Tmesis — inserting a word between the parts of a compound.

III

Syntax

Principal Figures
- Ellipsis — The omission of one or more words.
- Pleonasm — The use of superfluous words.
- Syllepsis — The agreement of a word according to its figurative meaning.
- Enallage — The use of one part of speech for another.
- Hyperbaton — The transposition of words.

IV

Figures

Classification

Figures of Speech

- On Resemblance
  - Simile—Resemblance of one object to another.
  - Metaphor—[illegible]
  - Personification—Giving life and action to inanimate objects.
  - Allegory—Continued narration of fictitious events.
- On Contiguity
  - Metonymy—Name of one object put for another.
  - Synecdoche—The whole for a part, or a part for the whole.
  - Hyperbole—Extravagant exaggeration.
  - Exclamation—Expressing thought strongly.
  - Apostrophe—Turning aside from the subject.
  - Vision—Past or Future perceived as present.
- On Contrast
  - Antithesis—Simultaneous opposition of words.
  - Climax—Gradual increase of impressiveness.
  - Epigram—Brief saying containing contradictions.
  - Interrogation—Affirmation in form of a question.
  - Irony—Expressing the opposite of what is intended.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Language

I

Definition - Figures of Language [illegible] spelling, formation, construction or [illegible]

Kinds
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]

II

Figures of Etymology
- Aphæresis - omission of initial letter or letters
- Syncope - omission of middle letter or letters
- Apocope - omission of final letter or letters.
- Prosthesis - [illegible]
- Paragoge - annexing of an expletive syllable
- Diæresis - separating of two syllables that might form a diphthong
- Synæresis - sinking of two syllables into one.
- Tmesis - inserting a word between the parts of a compound.

III

Figures of Syntax
- Ellipsis - The omission of one or more words
- Pleonasm - The use of superfluous words.
- Syllepsis - The agreement of a word according to its figurative meaning.
- Enallage - The [illegible]
- Hyperbaton - The transposition of words

IV

[illegible]

- Figures founded
  - On Resemblance
    - [illegible]
    - [illegible]
    - [illegible]
    - [illegible]
  - On Contiguity
    - Metonymy-Name of one object for another.
    - Synecdoche-Whole for a part, or part for whole
    - Hyperbole-Extravagant exaggeration.
    - Exclamation-Expressing a thought strongly.
    - Apostrophe-Turning aside from the subject.
    - Vision-Past or future conceived as present
  - On Contrast
    - Antithesis-Simultaneous opposition of words.
    - Climax-Gradual increase of impressiveness.
    - Epigram-Brief saying containing contradiction.
    - Interrogation-Affirmation in form of question.
    - Irony-[illegible] the opposite of what is intended

Mary A. Ganley
St. Mary's School
Lawrence
Kan

Language

[illegible]

II

[illegible]

III

[illegible]

IV

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Language

[illegible]

I

Kinds

Synonyms [illegible]
Homonyms [illegible]
Paronyms [illegible]

II

Figures of Etymology.

Aphaeresis is the omission of an initial letter or letters.
Syncope is the omission of a middle letter or letters.
Apocope is the omission of a final letter or letters.
Prosthesis is the prefixing of [illegible]
Paragoge is the annexing of [illegible]
Diaeresis [illegible] of two [illegible] diphthong.
Synaeresis [illegible]
Tmesis is the inserting of a word between the parts of a compound word.

III

Figures of Syntax

Ellipsis — The omission of some word or words.
Pleonasm — The use of superfluous words.
Syllepsis — [illegible]
Enallage — The use of one part of speech for another.
Hyperbaton — The transposition of words.

Rhetoric.

Composition.

- Figures Founded
  - On Resemblance
    - Simile — Resemblance of one object to another.
    - Metaphor — Simile without as.
    - Personification — Life and action to inanimate objects.
    - Allegory — Continued narration, with the intent to designate [illegible]
  - On Contiguity
    - Metonymy — Name of one object put for name of another.
    - Synecdoche — Whole for a part, a part for the whole.
    - Hyperbole — Extravagant exaggeration.
    - Exclamation — Expressing a thought strongly.
    - Apostrophe — Turning aside from the subject.
    - Vision — Past or future is conceived as present.
  - On Contrast
    - Antithesis — Contrast or opposition of words.
    - Climax
    - Epigram — Expression containing contradiction.
    - Interrogation — Affirmation in form of question.
    - Irony — Expressing directly the opposite of what is intended should be understood.

Grace Kingston.

[illegible] May 13, 1891.

Senior Class.

Language

[illegible]

[illegible]

I

[illegible]

II

[illegible]

III

Figures of Syntax
- Ellipsis- The omission of [illegible] words
- Pleonasm- The use of superfluous words
- Syllepsis- The agreement of a word according to its figurative meaning
- Enallege- The use of one part of speech for another
- Hyperbaton- The transposition of words

IV

Rhetoric

Composition

- Figures of Speech
  - On Resemblance
    - Simile–Comparison of one object to another.
    - Metaphor–[illegible]
    - Personification–Life and action to inanimate objects
    - Allegory–[illegible]
  - On Contiguity
    - Metonymy–[illegible]
    - Synecdoche–[illegible] part for the whole
    - Hyperbole–Extravagant exaggeration
    - Exclamation–Expressing a thought strongly
    - Apostrophe–Turning aside from the subject.
    - Vision–Past or future is conceived as present.
  - On Contrast
    - Antithesis–Simultaneous opposition of words
    - Climax–Gradual increase of impressiveness
    - Epigram–Brief saying containing contradiction
    - Interrogation–Affirmation in form of question
    - Irony–Expressing directly the opposite of what it is intended shall be understood.

[illegible]

May 13, 1890.

Senior Class

Language.

[illegible]

II

[illegible]

III

Aphaeresis—omission of initial letter [illegible]

[illegible]

IV

[illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] of one part [illegible] to another.

Hyperbaton—the transposition of [illegible]

Language

Figures.

Definition - Figures of Language are intentional deviations from the ordinary spelling, form, construction or application of words.

—I—

Kinds
- Etymology - are intentional deviations from the ordinary formation of words.
- Syntax - are intentional deviations from the ordinary mode of construction.
- Prosody - are intentional deviations from the ordinary application of words.

—II—

Figures of Etymology
- Aphaeresis - omission of initial letter or letters.
- Syncope - omission of middle letters or letters.
- Apocope - omission of final letter or letters.
- Prosthesis - prefixing of an expletive syllable.
- Paragoge - annexing of an expletive syllable.
- Diaeresis - separating of two vowels that might form a diphthong.
- Synaeresis - combining of two syllables into one.
- Tmesis - inserting of a word between the parts of a compound.

—III—

Figures of Syntax
- Ellipsis - The omission of one or more words.
- Pleonasm - The use of superfluous words.
- Syllepsis - The agreement of a word according to its figurative meaning

IV

[illegible]

Figures Founded
- on Resemblance
  - [illegible]
  - Simile – Resemblance [illegible]
  - Metaphor – [illegible]
  - Allegory – Continued narrative of fictitious events designed to illustrate important truths.
- on Contiguity
  - Metonymy – [illegible]
  - Synecdoche – [illegible]
  - Hyperbole – Extravagant exaggeration.
  - Exclamation – Expressing a thought strongly.
  - Apostrophe – Turning aside from the subject.
  - Vision – Past or future is conceived as present.
- on Contrast
  - Antithesis – [illegible] of words
  - Climax – Gradual increase of impressiveness.
  - Epigram – Brief saying containing a contradiction.
  - Interrogation – Assertion in form of question.
  - Irony – Expressing [illegible] the opposite of what is intended [illegible] understood.

M[illegible] C. E[illegible]

May 13, 1890.

Junior Class

Language.

[illegible]

[illegible]

I

[illegible]

[illegible]

II

Figures of Etymology

[illegible]

III

Principal Figures of Syntax.

[illegible] word

[illegible] words

Syllepsis – [illegible] according to the figurative meaning.

Enallage – Using one part of speech for another

Hyperbaton – The transposition of words

[illegible]

[illegible]

- Figures founded
  - On Resemblance
    - Simile. Resemblance of one object to another.
    - Metaphor. Implied similarity.
    - Personification. Life and action to inanimate objects.
    - Allegory. Continued narration of fictitious events to represent others [illegible]
  - On Contiguity
    - Metonymy. Naming one object for another from relation.
    - Synecdoche. Whole for a part or part for the whole.
    - Hyperbole. Exaggeration.
    - [illegible]. [illegible]
    - Apostrophe. Turning aside from the subject.
    - Vision. Past or future as present.
  - On Contrast
    - Antithesis. [illegible]
    - Climax. Increase of impressiveness.
    - Epigram. Brief saying, containing contradiction.
    - Interrogation. Affirmation in form of question.
    - Irony. Expressing directly opposite of what is intended to be understood.

[illegible]

Language.

Figures.

[illegible]

~I~

[illegible]

~II~

Figures of Etymology.

- Aphaeresis—omission of initial letter or letters.
- Syncope—omission of middle letter or letters.
- Apocope—omission of final letter or letters.
- Prosthesis—prefixing of an expletive syllable.
- Paragoge—annexing of an expletive syllable.
- Diaeresis—separating of two vowels that might form a diphthong.
- Synaeresis—sinking of two syllables into one.
- Tmesis—inserting a word between the parts of a compound word.

~III~

Figures of Syntax.

- Ellipsis—The omission of one or more words.
- Pleonasm—The use of superfluous words.
- Syllepsis—The agreement of a word according to figurative meaning.
- Enallage—The use of one part of speech for another.
- Hyperbaton—The transposition of words.

IV

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Language

[illegible]

I

Kinds

Etymology [illegible]
[illegible]
Syntax [illegible]
[illegible]
Prosody [illegible]
[illegible]

II

Figures of Etymology

1- Apheresis [illegible]
2- Syncope [illegible]
3- Apocope [illegible]
4- Paragoge [illegible]
[illegible]
5 [illegible]
6 Diaeresis separating of two [illegible] that might form a diphthong.
7- Synaeresis sinking of two syllables into one.
8 Tmesis inserting a word [illegible] parts of a compound.

III

Principal Figures

Ellipsis – The omission of one [illegible]
Pleonasm – The use of superfluous words
Syllepsis – The agreement of a word according to its [illegible] meaning.

IV

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

Mayn [illegible]

[illegible]

Language.

[illegible]

[illegible]

I

[illegible]

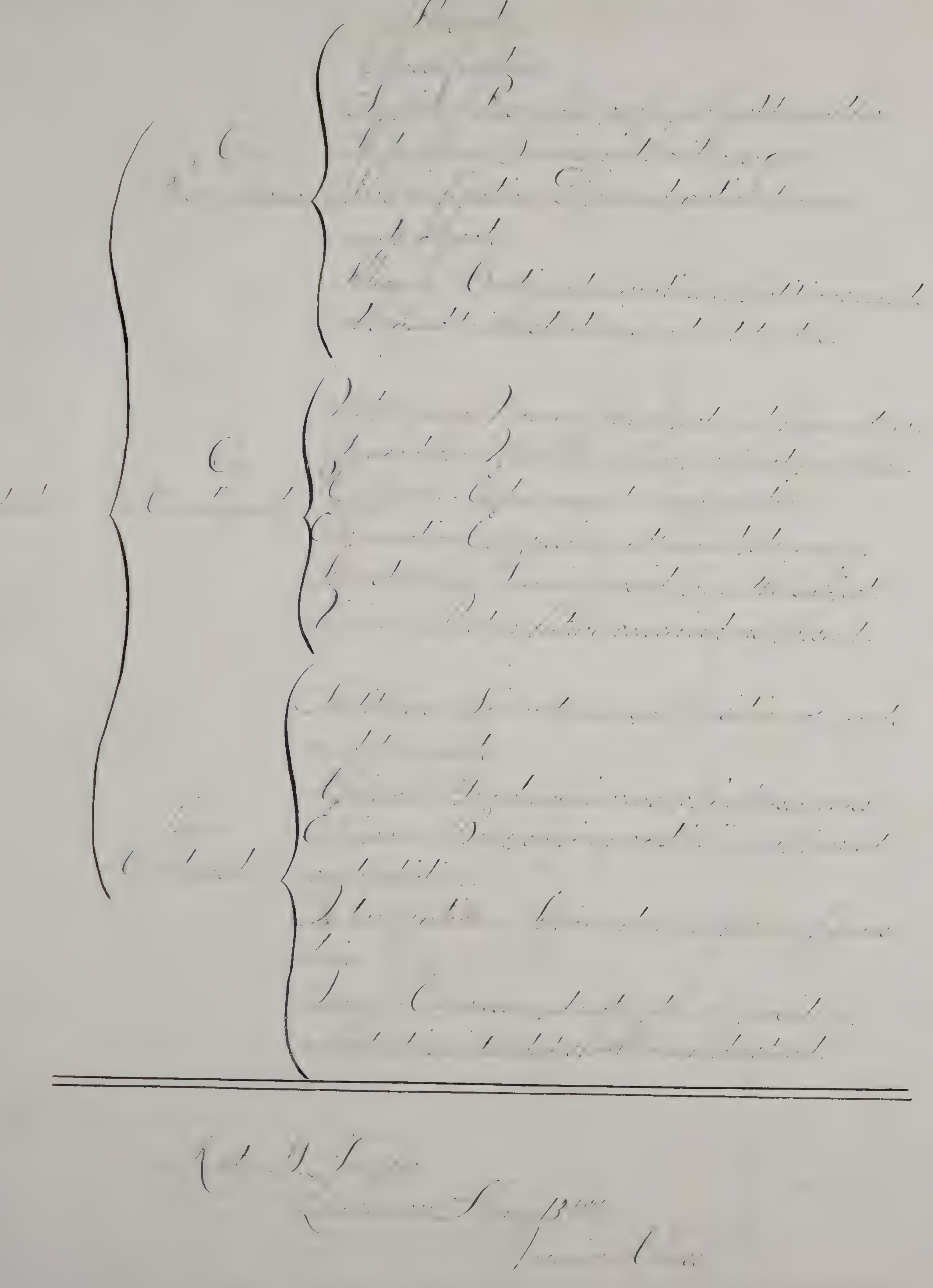
II

[illegible]

III

[illegible]

IV



[illegible]

Language

[illegible]

[illegible]

I

[illegible]

- [illegible]
- 2 [illegible]
- 3 [illegible]

II

[illegible]

- 1 [illegible]
- 2 [illegible]
- 3 [illegible]
- 4 [illegible]
- 5 [illegible]
- 6 [illegible]
- 7 [illegible]
- 8 [illegible]

III

[illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]

IV

[illegible]

[illegible]

Nora C. McNeal
Lawrence, May 13, 1890.
Junior Class.

Language

[illegible]

I

[illegible]

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]

II

[illegible]

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]
5. [illegible]
6. [illegible]
7. [illegible]

III

[illegible]

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]
5. [illegible]

IV

[illegible]

Language

[illegible]

[illegible]

I

[illegible]
1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]

II

Figures of Etymology
1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]
5. [illegible]
6. [illegible]
7. [illegible]
8. [illegible]

III

Syntax

[illegible]
1. [illegible]
2. Pleonasm [illegible]
3. Syllepsis the agreement of a word according to its figurative meaning.
4. [illegible]
5. [illegible]

IV.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Language

[illegible]

Question — [illegible]

I.

Kinds [illegible]
1 [illegible]
2 [illegible]
3 [illegible]

II.

[illegible]
1 [illegible]
2 [illegible]
3 [illegible]
4 [illegible]
5 [illegible]
6 [illegible] a diphthong.
7 Synaeresis- sinking of [illegible]
8 Tmesis- insertion [illegible]

[illegible]

I.

Principal Figures
1 [illegible] words.
2 [illegible]
3 [illegible] of a word according [illegible] meaning.
4 Enallage- The use of one part of speech for another.
5 Hyperbaton- The transposition [illegible]

[illegible]

IV

[illegible]

V

[illegible]

VI

[illegible]

Mary E. Devane.

Lawrence May 9. 1890. Junior Class.

LANGUAGE

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
- 1 [illegible]
- 2 [illegible]
- 3 [illegible]

[illegible]
- 1. [illegible]
- 2. [illegible]
- 3 [illegible]
- 4 [illegible]
- 5 [illegible]
- 6 [illegible]
- 7. [illegible]
- 8 [illegible]

[illegible]
- 1 [illegible]
- 2 [illegible]
- 3 [illegible]
- 4 [illegible]
- 5 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Winifred A. Hughes
Lawrence, May 13, 1890.
Junior Class.

Language

[illegible]

[illegible]

I

[illegible]

II

[illegible] the parts of a compound.

III

[illegible]

Principal Figures
1. Ellipsis - the omission of [illegible] words
2. Pleonasm - the use of superfluous words.
3. Syllepsis the agreement of a word according to its figurative meaning.
4. Enallage - the use of one part of speech for another
5. Hyperbaton - the transposition of words.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

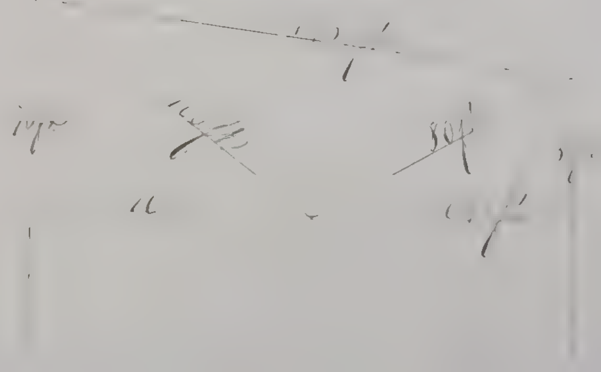
ARITHMETIC

Arithmetic.

The height of a tree growing in the centre of a circular island 100 ft [illegible] is 160 ft high and a line drawn from top of it to the further end [illegible] What is the breadth of the stream provided the land on each side [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible] = 2025

$10000 - 4225 = 5775; \sqrt{5775} = 76$

[illegible]

76 ft $+ 66$ ft $= 142$ ft; $142^2 = 20164$

[illegible]

[illegible]

$$\frac{\overset{3}{\cancel{27}} \times \overset{10}{\overset{5\cancel{0}}{\cancel{300}}} \times \cancel{10} \times \cancel{8} \times \overset{2}{\cancel{4}} \times \overset{3}{\cancel{15}} \times \overset{3}{\cancel{18}}}{\underset{3}{\underset{\cancel{15}}{\cancel{75}}} \times \underset{6}{\underset{\cancel{60}}{\cancel{150}}} \times \cancel{9} \times \cancel{6} \times \cancel{3} \times \cancel{5} \times 2} = [illegible]$$

Arithmetic

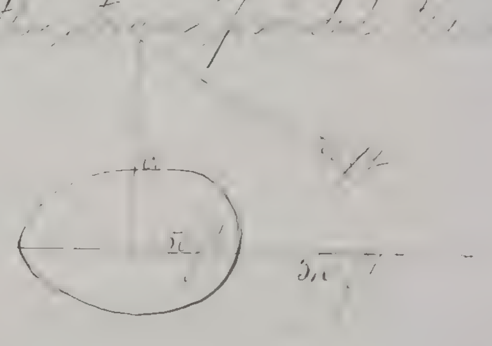
I

[illegible]

[illegible]

$\frac{[illegible]}{134400}$ [illegible] 2 [illegible]

$\sqrt{1,34400} = 366 - 50 = 316$ ft [illegible]

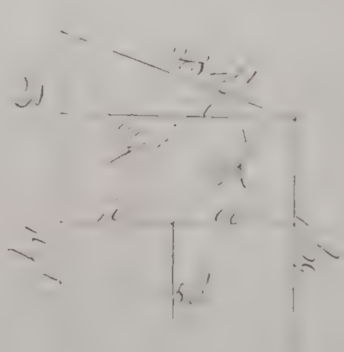


II

[illegible]

[illegible] = 10000 sq [illegible]

[illegible] = 4225



$10000 - 4225 = \sqrt{5775}$ [illegible]

[illegible] $45^2 = 2025$

[illegible]400 sq ft $- 2025 = \sqrt{4375} = 66$ ft

[illegible]

$142^2 = 20164$ sq ft; $20^2 = 400$ sq ft

20164 sq ft + 400 sq ft $= \sqrt{20564} = 143+$ ft

III.

[illegible] and [illegible] each will it take [illegible] deep of 7½ [illegible]

$\frac{27 \times 360 \times 10 \times 4 \times [illegible]}{45 \times 80 \times [illegible] \times 3 \times 5 \times 12}$ = [illegible]

IV

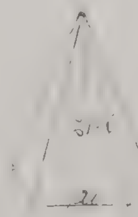
The altitude of a pyramid having a square base is 80 ft. the length of each side of the base is 120 ft. Required its slant height, surface and contents.

120² = 14400 sq. ft. × 26⅔ = 384,000 cu. ft. Contents

⅓ × 80 = 26⅔ ft.   ½ × 100 = 50 ft

½ × 120 = 60² ft. = 3600 sq. ft. 4 × 120 = 480 × 50 = 24000 sq. ft.

$\sqrt{10000}$ = 100 ft. Slant Height



Ans 100 ft. Slant Height. 38400 cu. ft. Contents. 24000 sq. ft. Surface.

Arithmetic

I

The height of a [illegible]

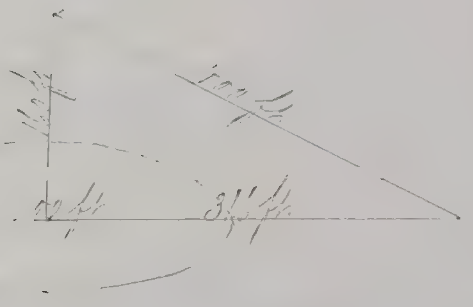
400² = 160000 sq. ft.

25600

134400

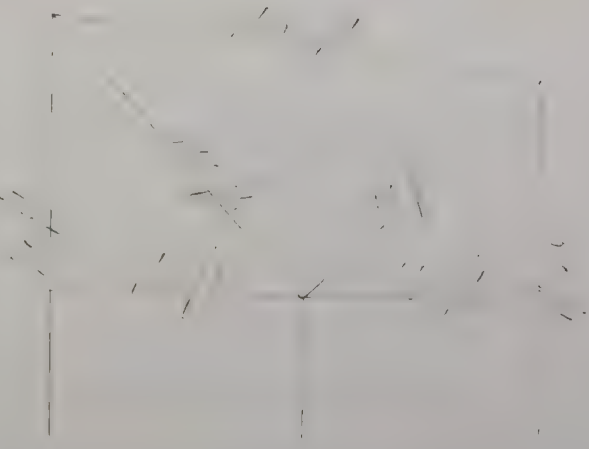
[illegible]

366 − 50. = 316 ft. Ans.


400 ft.
160 ft.
50 ft.
316 ft.

II

[illegible]



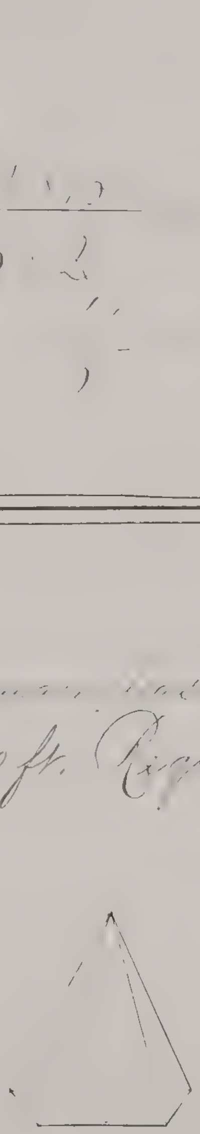
[illegible]

III

[illegible]

IV

The altitude of a pyramid having a square base is 80 ft. The length of each side of the base is 120 ft. Required, its slant height, surface and contents.



120² = 14400 sq. ft. [illegible]

60² = 3600 " " ⅓ of 80 = 26⅔

80² = 6400 " "

14400 × 26⅔ = 384000 cu. ft.

3600 + 6400 = 10000 sq. ft.

4 × 120 = 480

100 ÷ 2 = 50

480 × 50 = 24000 sq. ft.

Ans. { Slant Height 100 ft.
Surface 24000 sq. "
Contents 384000 cu. "

Arithmetic

I

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

II

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 2025 = 4375; [illegible]

[illegible] 375 = 66 ft. + 76 ft. = 142 ft.

142 ft² = [illegible] ft. √20564 = 143+ ft. Ans.

[illegible]

[illegible] a ditch [illegible] ft. [illegible] ft. deep [illegible] days of [illegible] hours [illegible] 9 hours each will it take [illegible] men to dig a ditch [illegible] ft. wide and [illegible] ft. deep, of [illegible] days of [illegible] hours.

[illegible]

$$[illegible] = \frac{[illegible]}{3} = 53\tfrac{1}{3}$$

Ans. 53⅓ days.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Arithmetic

[illegible]

II

[illegible]

[illegible] =375=66 fl. [illegible] 20135·61 [illegible] =120535·61 [illegible]

III

[illegible]

15 : 27
100 : 300
7 : 10 :: 18
1 : 6
3 : 1
5 : 2

$$\frac{27 \times 300 \times 60 \times 8 \times 4 \times 15 \times 18}{75 \times 1800 \times 7 \times 6 \times 8 \times 5 \times 2} = 3\tfrac{1}{7} \text{ days.}$$

IV

$650.25

[illegible]

day of discount, to Mar 19, day of maturity = 109 days; $\frac{109}{6}$ = .018$\frac{1}{6}$; $650.25 × .018$\frac{1}{6}$ = 11.8128\frac{1}{2}$

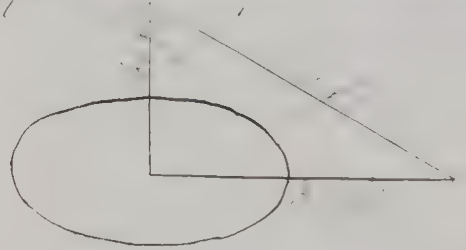
Mary Gertrude Brogan

[illegible]

Arithmetic.

I.

[illegible]



$160^2 = 25600$ [illegible]

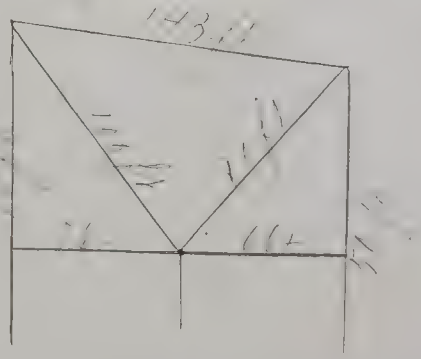
$400^2 = 160000$ " " $- 25600 = 134400$

$\sqrt{134400} = 366$ ft $- 50$ ft $= 316$ ft Ans.

$\frac{1}{2} \times 100 = 50$ ft

II.

[illegible]



$70 - 5 = 65, 65^2 = 4225$

$50 - 5 = 45, 45^2 = 2025$

$100^2 = 10000 - 4225 = \sqrt{5775} = 76$

$80^2 = 6400 - 2025 = \sqrt{4375} = 66$

$142^2 = 20164$

$20164 + 400 = \sqrt{20564} = 143+$ Ans.

III

[illegible]

IV

$650.35 [illegible]

[illegible]

Arithmetic.

I

[illegible]
[illegible] is 160 ft. and a line drawn from the top of it to the farther [illegible]
is 400 ft. What is the breadth of the stream provided the land on ea[illegible]
[illegible]

$160^2 = 25600$ sq. ft. $400^2 = 160000$ sq. ft.

$160000 - 25600 = 134400$ $\sqrt{134400} = 366$

$\frac{1}{2} \times 100 = 50$; $366 - 50 = 316$ ft. Ans

II

There are two columns in the ruins of Persepolis left standing [illegible]
one is 70 ft. above the plane, the other 50 ft. [illegible]
these stands a small statue 5 ft. high, the head of which is 100 ft. from
[illegible] Required the
[illegible]

$70 - 5 = 65$ $65^2 = 4225$ $50 - 5 = 45$ $45^2 = 2025$

$100^2 = 10000 - 4225 = 5775$ $\sqrt{5775} = 7[illegible]$

$80^2 = 6400 - 2025 = 4375$ $\sqrt{4375} = 66$

[illegible] 142^2 [illegible]

$\sqrt{20164} = 143$ Ans

III

[illegible]

$$\frac{\overset{3}{\cancel{27}} \times \overset{5}{\cancel{300}} \times 10 \times \overset{4}{\cancel{8}} \times \cancel{4} \times \overset{5}{\cancel{15}} \times \overset{3}{\cancel{18}}}{\underset{5}{\cancel{45}} \times \underset{\cancel{60}}{\cancel{180}} \times \underset{3}{\cancel{9}} \times \cancel{6} \times \cancel{3} \times \cancel{5} \times \cancel{2}} \quad 53\tfrac{1}{3}$$

IV

[illegible]

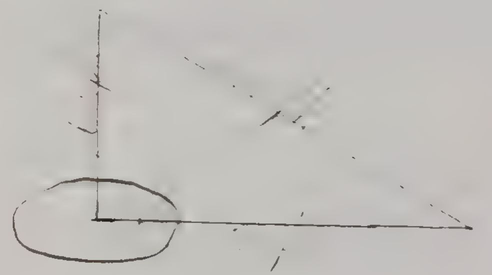
[illegible] 870 + 4 mo = July 16 + 3 days of grace = July 19 [illegible]
[illegible] 46 days of discount to July 19 [illegible]

$650.25
.018$\frac{1}{6}$
520200
[illegible]
10837$\frac{1}{2}$
11.81287\frac{1}{2}$

Arithmetic

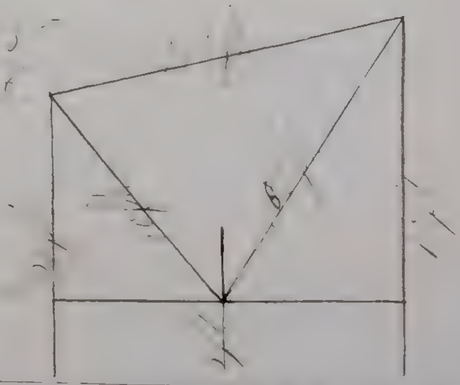
I.

[illegible]



II.

[illegible]



III

[illegible]

IV

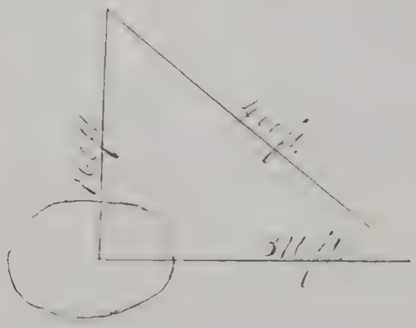
[illegible]

Arithmetic

I

[illegible]

400² = 160000 sq. ft.
160² = 25600 " "
134400 | 366+
9
66 | 444
396
726 | 4800
4356
-50
316+ Ans.



160 ft.
400 ft.
316 ft.

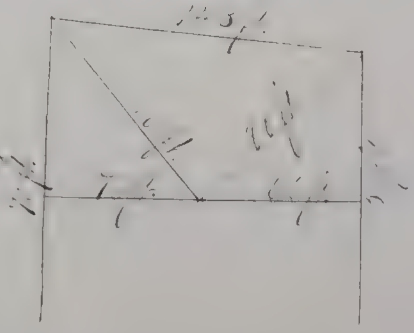
II

[illegible]

100² = 10000 sq. ft. 80² = 6400 sq. ft.
65² = 4225 " " 45² = 2025 " "
5775 " 4375 " "

$\sqrt{5775} = 76$ $\sqrt{4375} = 66 + 76 = 142$

$142^2 = 20164 + 400 = \sqrt{20564}$ 143+ Ans.



143 ft.
76 ft.
66 ft.

III

[illegible]

$$\frac{\overset{3}{\cancel{27}} \times \overset{3}{\cancel{360}} \times 10 \times \overset{4}{\cancel{8}} \times 4 \times \overset{5}{\cancel{15}} \times \overset{3}{\cancel{15}}}{\underset{5}{\cancel{45}} \times \underset{6}{\cancel{180}} \times \underset{3}{\cancel{9}} \times \cancel{6} \times \cancel{3} \times \cancel{5} \times \cancel{2}} = 53\tfrac{1}{3} \text{ da. Ans.}$$

IV

[illegible]

[illegible] May 23, 1890.
Senior Class.

Arithmetic

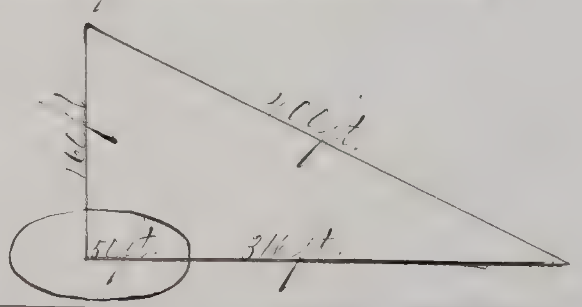
The [illegible] tree [illegible] 160 feet, and a line extending from the top of it to the [illegible] 400 feet. What is the width of the stream [illegible]

400² = 160000 sq. ft.

160² = 25600

134400 sq. ft.

√134400 = 366 − 50 = 316 ft.


160 ft.
400 ft.
50 ft.
316 ft.

There are two columns in [illegible] 5 [illegible] the top [illegible] the [illegible] 20 feet to the top of the [illegible]

Required the distance of the tops of the columns.

70 ft. − 5 ft. = 65² ft = 4225 sq. ft.

100² ft. = 10000 sq. ft. − 4225 sq. ft. = √5775 = 75.9 ft.

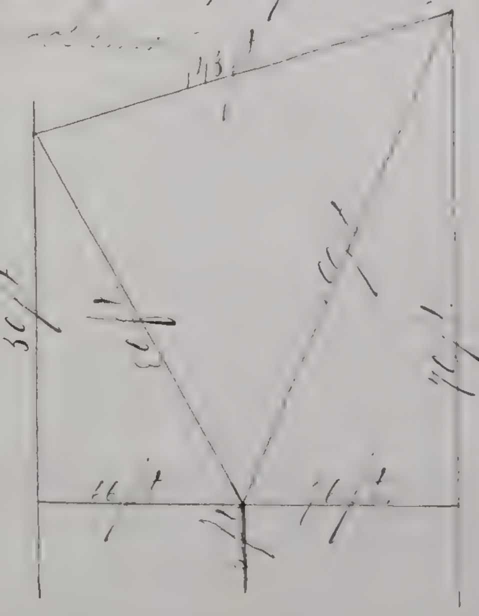
50 ft. − 5 ft. = 45² ft. = 2025 sq. ft.

80² ft. = 6400 sq. ft. − 2025 sq. ft. = 4375 sq. ft.

√4375 sq. ft. = 66 ft. + 75.9 ft. = 141.9 ft.

141.9² ft. = 20135.61 + 400 = √20535.61 sq. ft. = 143 ft.+

70 ft. − 50 ft. = 20² ft. = 400 sq. ft.


143 ft.
50 ft.
80 ft.
100 ft.
70 ft.
66 ft.
75 ft.

III

[illegible]

[illegible]

$$= \frac{160}{3} = 53\tfrac{1}{3} \text{ days}$$

IV

Lawrence, [illegible] 16, 189[illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

109 days = $\frac{109}{6}$ = .018⅙

$650.25 X .018⅙ = $11.81287½

Geo. [illegible]

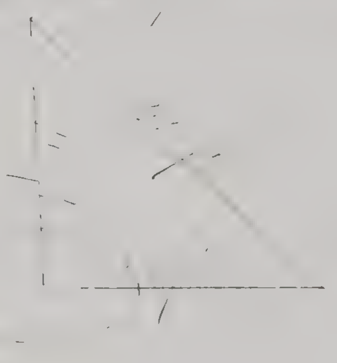
Lawrence, May 24, 1890.

[illegible]

Arithmetic

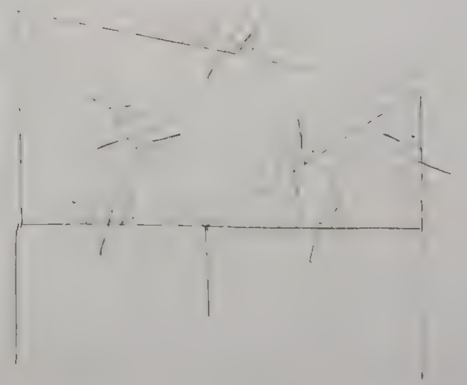
I

[illegible]



II

[illegible]



III

[illegible]

[illegible]

IV

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

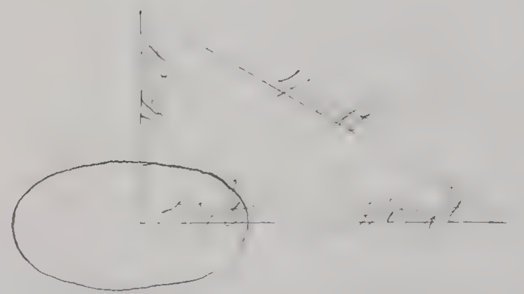
[illegible]

[illegible]

Arithmetic

I

[illegible]



II

[illegible]

261.4

4375 sq. ft.

III

[illegible]

[illegible]

V

[illegible]

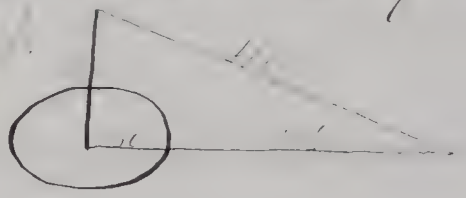
[illegible]

[illegible]

Practical
Arithmetic

I

[illegible]

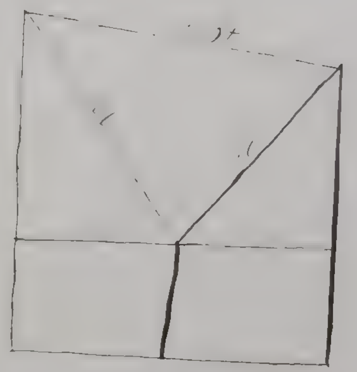


[illegible] 6^2 [illegible] 25 [illegible] 6^2 [illegible] 256 [illegible] 3 [illegible]

3 [illegible] 3.46 5: 3.4+

II

[illegible]



[illegible] 5^2 4225; 10000-4225=5775

$7^2-5=65;\ \sqrt{5775}=76-$

80^2 [illegible] 45^2 [illegible] 5 [illegible] 3575

[illegible] 42^2 [illegible] 2116 [illegible]

$20^2=400;\ \sqrt{20564}=143+$

III

[illegible] 5 days [illegible] 300 [illegible]

$$\frac{27\times300\times10\times8\times4\times15\times8}{45\times180\times9\times6\times3\times5\times12}=53\tfrac{1}{3}\text{ da.}$$

5 : 2

34

10 :: [illegible] 53⅓ da.

5

57

IV

A room is 18 ft. 8 in. long, and 10 ft. 6 in. wide. One kind of carpeting three-fourths of a yard wide can be obtained for $2 per yard; another kind, a yard wide can be obtained for $1.75 per yd. Which kind is the more expensive and how much will it cost to carpet the room with each?

$18\frac{2}{3}\times10\frac{1}{2}=196$ sq. ft. $\div 9=21\frac{7}{9}$ sq. yds.; $21\frac{7}{9}\div\frac{3}{4}=\frac{784}{27}\times2=\frac{1568}{27}=\$58.07+$

$\frac{196}{9}\times\frac{7}{4}=\frac{343}{9}=\$38.11\frac{1}{9}$ First kind is the more expensive.

V

A merchant bought 45 pieces of cloth, each containing 30 yards, at $3.75 per yard, on 9 months' credit, and sold the same immediately at $4 per yard, on 4 months' credit. What was his gain at date of purchase?

$45\times30\times\$3.75=\$5062.50$; $\frac{3}{4}\times.06=.04\frac{1}{2}+1=1.04\frac{1}{2}$; $\$5062.50\div1.04\frac{1}{2}=\$4844.49+$

$45\times30\times\$4=\$5400$; $\frac{1}{3}\times.06=.02+1=1.02$; $\$5400.00\div1.02=\$5294.11+$

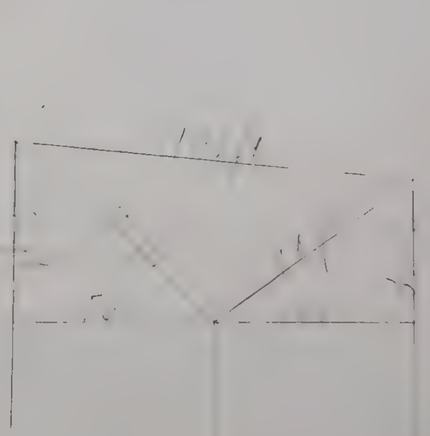
$\$5294.11-\$4844.49=\$449.62+$

Arithmetic

[illegible]

II

[illegible]



I.

[illegible]

[illegible]

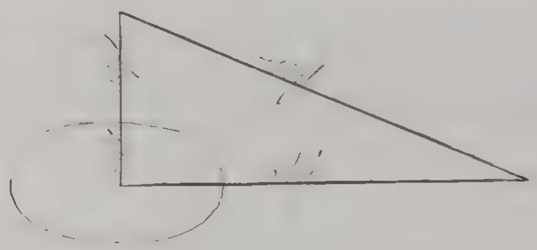
II.

[illegible]

[illegible]

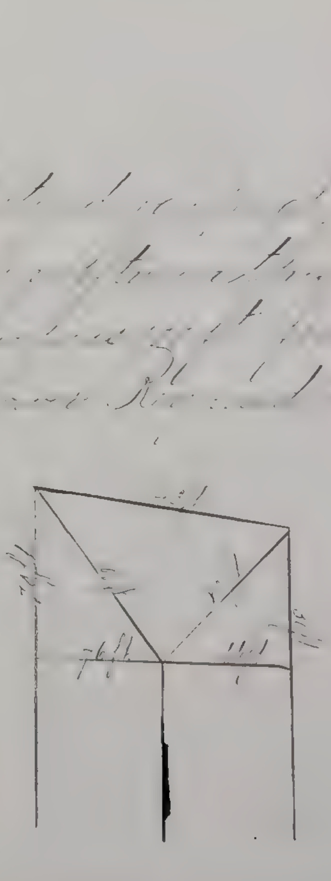
Arithmetic 2

[illegible] understand [illegible] to the [illegible] the width of the stream [illegible] the land on each side of the [illegible]?



[illegible] = 3.[illegible] ft

[illegible] distance between the [illegible]?



[illegible] = 76 ft

[illegible] 2.25 sq ft

[illegible]

[illegible]

$\frac{27\times300\times[illegible]\times5\times[illegible]\times15\times[illegible]}{45\times80\times9\times6\times3\times\overline{2}\times5} = 33\frac{1}{3}$ [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] $2 [illegible]

[illegible] containing 30 yards, at $3.75 [illegible] months credit; and sold them [illegible] at $4 per yard on [illegible] credit. What was his gain at [illegible]

45×30=1350×$3.75=$5062.50; 9mo.=$\frac{3}{4}$×.06=.04$\frac{1}{2}$+1.00=1.045; 5062.50÷1.045=4844\frac{104}{209}$

4mo.=$\frac{1}{3}$yr.×.06=.02+1.00=1.02; 1350×$4=$5400.00÷1.02=5294\frac{2}{17}$

5294\frac{2}{17}$−$4844$\frac{104}{209}$=449\frac{2203}{3553}$=$449.62+

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Class

Arithmetic

[illegible]

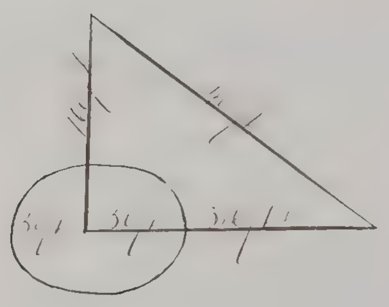
400^2 = 160000 sq. ft.; 160^2 = 25600 sq. ft.

160000 − 25600 = 134400

$\sqrt{134400}$ = 366 ft.

366 − 50 = 316 ft.

316 ft. Ans.



II

[illegible]

70 − 5 = 65; 65^2 = 4225 sq. ft.

100^2 = 10000 sq. ft.; 10000 − 4225 = 5775 sq. ft.

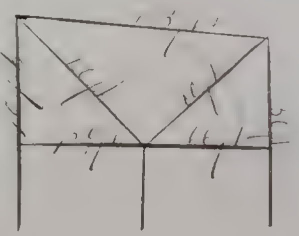
$\sqrt{5775}$ = 75.9 ft.; 50 − 5 = 45; 45^2 = 2025 sq. ft.

80^2 = 6400 − 2025 = 4375 sq. ft.

$\sqrt{4375}$ = 66; 66 + 75.9 = 141.9; 141.9^2 = 20135.61 sq. ft.

20^2 = 400 sq. ft.; 20135.61 + 400 = 20535.61 sq. ft.

$\sqrt{20535.61}$ = 143 ft. + Ans.



[illegible]

[illegible]

$\frac{[illegible]}{45\times 150\times 9\times 6\times 3\times 2\times 5} = \frac{160}{3} = 53\frac{1}{3}$ days Ans.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] What was his gain at date of [illegible]

45 × 30 = 1350 yds., 1350 × \$3.75 = \$5062.50; 9 mo. = $\frac{3}{4}$ yr.; [illegible] 1.04$\frac{1}{2}$

[illegible] \$5062.50 [illegible] \$4844$\frac{104}{209}$ [illegible] .02 [illegible]

\$5400 − 102 = \$5294$\frac{2}{17}$; 5294$\frac{2}{17}$ − 4844$\frac{104}{209}$ = \$449.62 − Ans.

Junior Class
Lawrence, Mass.

Arithmetic.

I

[illegible]

II

[illegible]

III

[illegible]

4[illegible] : 2[illegible]
[illegible] : 3[illegible]
[illegible] : 10 :: 18 : $53\frac{1}{3}$
6 : 8
3 : 4
5 : [illegible]$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{27 \times 300 \times 10 \times 8 \times 4 \times 15 \times 18}{45 \times 150 \times 9 \times 6 \times 3 \times 2 \times 5} = \frac{160}{3} = 53\frac{1}{3}$ [illegible]

IV

[illegible] 18 [illegible] C[illegible] $\frac{3}{4}$ [illegible] yard wide can be obtained for $2 per yard; another kind, a yard wide, can be obtained for $1.75 per yard. Which kind is the more expensive, and how much will it cost to carpet the room with each?

$\frac{2}{3} \times$ [illegible]$\frac{1}{2}$ = 196 sq. ft. ÷ 9 = $21\frac{7}{9}$ sq. yds. $21\frac{7}{9} \div \frac{3}{4} = \frac{784}{27} \times 2 = \frac{1568}{27}$ = $58.07+

$\frac{196}{9} \div 1 = \frac{196}{9} \times \frac{7}{4} = \frac{343}{9}$ = 38.11\frac{1}{9}$

The first kind is the more expensive.

V

A merchant bought 45 pieces of cloth, each piece containing 30 yds., [illegible] $3.75 [illegible] $5.4 [illegible]?

45 × 30 = 1350 × $3.75 = $5062.50; 9 mo. = $\frac{3}{4}$ × .06 = .04$\frac{1}{2}$ + 1.00 = 1.045; $5062.50 ÷ [illegible] = $4844+

4 mo. = $\frac{1}{3}$ yr. × .06 = .02 + 1.00 = 1.02; 1350 × $4 = $5400 ÷ 1.02 = 5294\frac{2}{17}$

5294\frac{2}{17}$ − 4844\frac{2}{17}$ = $449.62+

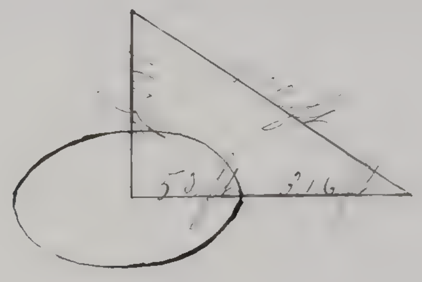
Katie J. [illegible]
May 26, 1890.
[illegible]

Arithmetic

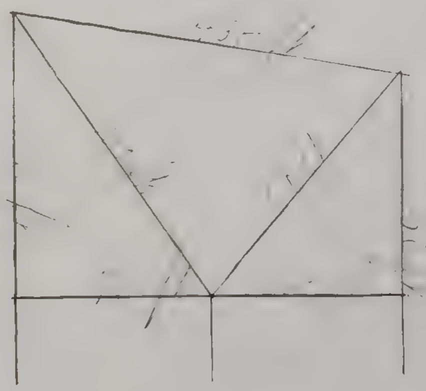
[illegible]

$\frac{1}{2} \times 100 = 50$

366+ − 50 = 316+ ft. Ans.



[illegible]



If 27 men in 15 days of 10 hours each [illegible] ditch [illegible] 5 degrees of hardness how many days of [illegible] a ditch 300 ft long 8 ft wide and 4 ft deep of 7½ degrees of hardness?

[illegible] 300 [illegible] 10 [illegible] 18 $\frac{27 \times 300 \times 10 \times 8 \times 4 \times 15 \times 15}{45 \times 675 \times 9 \times 6 \times 3 \times 5 \times 12}$ [illegible]

[illegible] and 10 [illegible] can be obtained [illegible] $2 [illegible] tained for $1.75 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] $8 [illegible] What was his gain at date of purchase?

[illegible]

45 × 30 = 1350 × $4 = $5400 ÷ 1.02 = $5294 $\frac{2}{17}$

$5294 $\frac{415}{3553}$ − $4844 $\frac{1161}{3553}$ = $449 $\frac{2205}{3553}$ Ans.

[illegible]

Arithmetic

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

If 27 men in 15 days of 10 hours each dig a [illegible] 5 degrees of hardness how many days of [illegible] dig a ditch 300 ft long, 8 ft wide and 4 ft deep [illegible] degrees of hardness?

45 : 27
150 : 300
[illegible] : 10 : : 15
[illegible]

$$\frac{27 \times 300 \times 10 \times 8 \times 4 \times 15 \times 10}{45 \times 150 \times 7 \times 6 \times 3 \times 5 \times 12} = [illegible] \text{ days.}$$

[illegible] $2 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] $ [illegible]

What was the gain at date of purchase?

45 × 30 = 1350 × $3.75 = $5062.50 ÷ 1.045 = $4844 $\frac{104}{209}$

[illegible] = $[illegible]

$52[illegible] [illegible] = $[illegible] Ans.

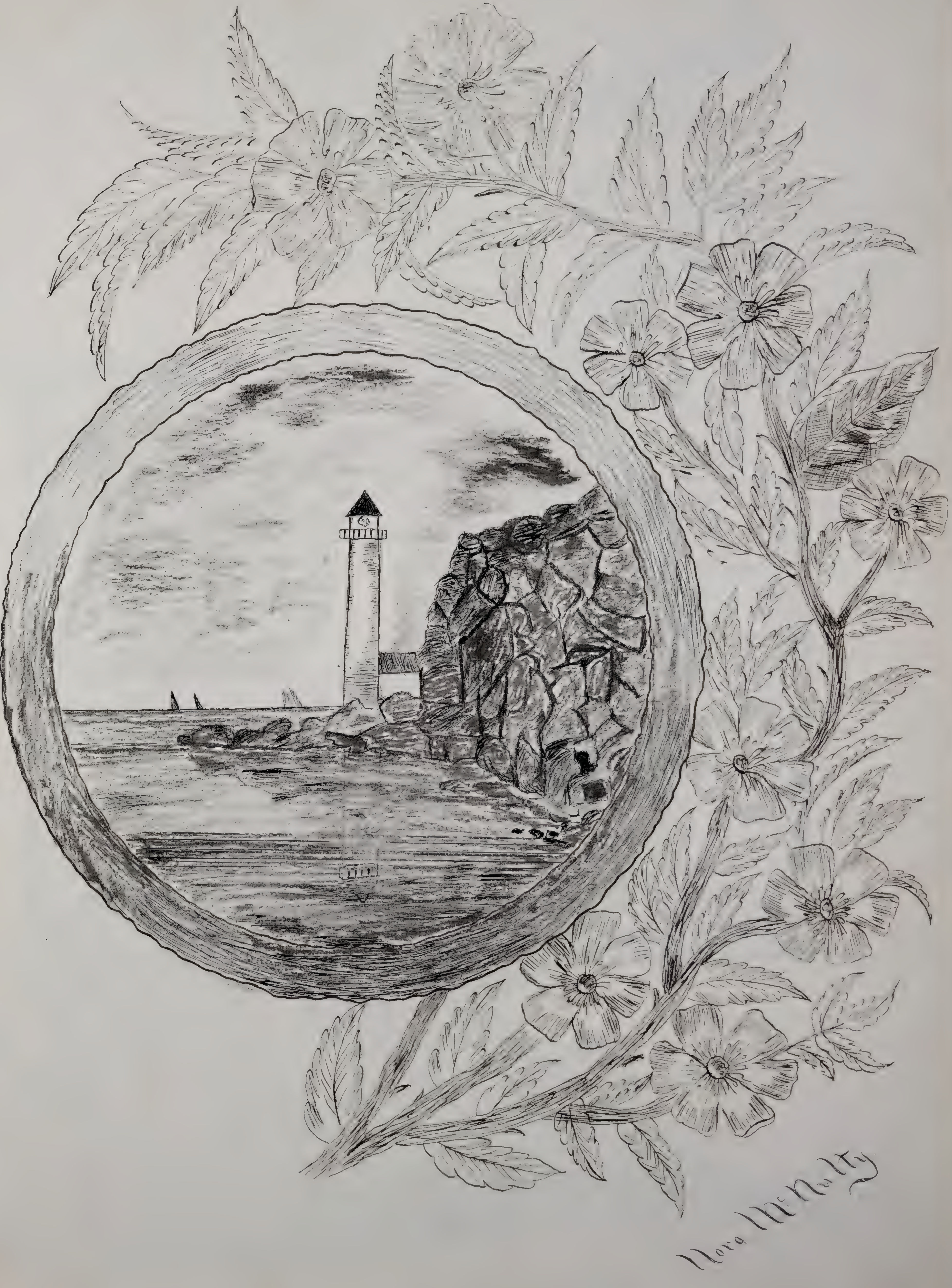
Maggie Daley
[illegible]

Arithmetic.

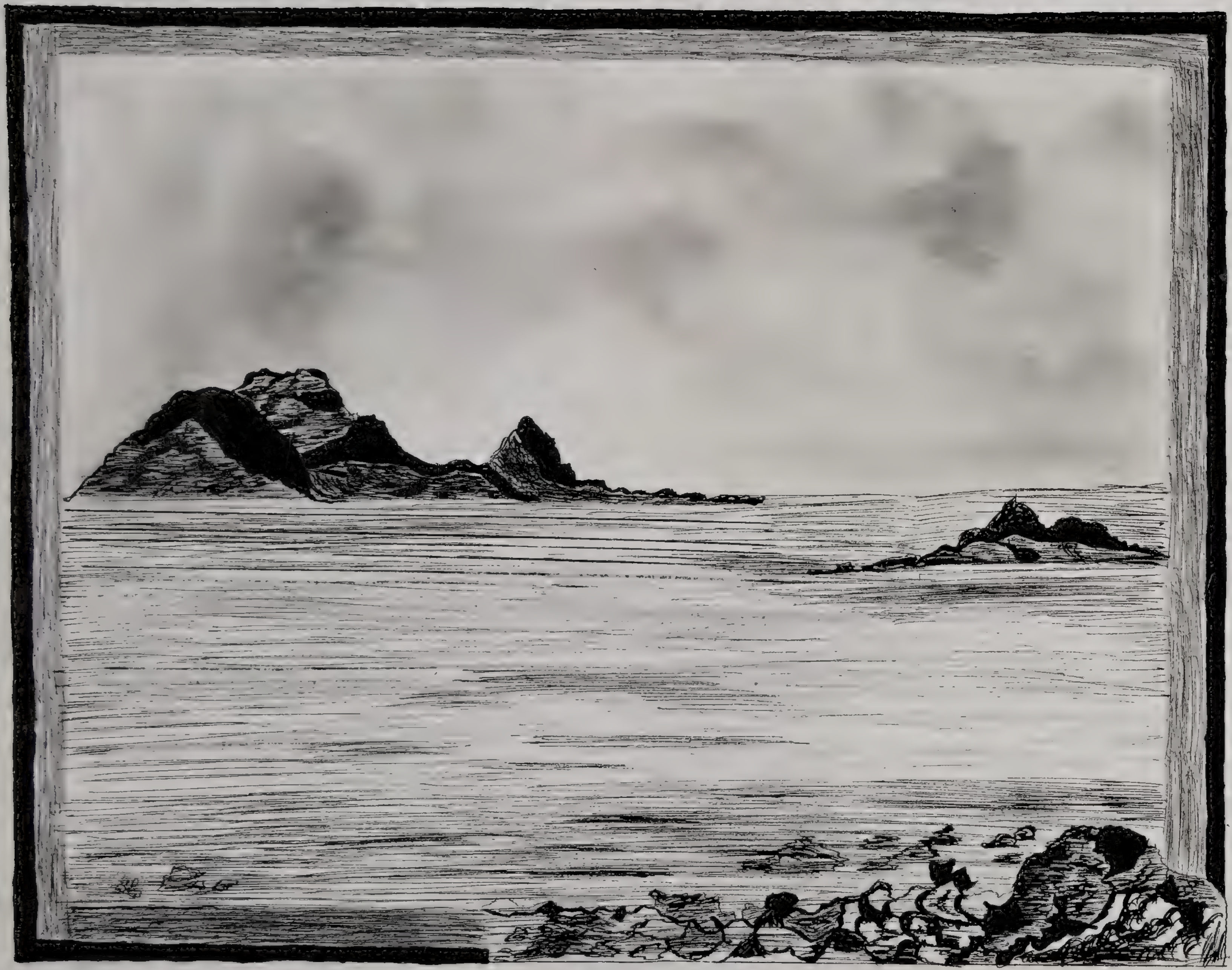
[illegible]

[illegible]

Mass.



Nora McNulty



Minnie O' Connor.

W. M. Nulty

Algebra.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] $3000 [illegible] of the second year, he finds his original capital has been increased 60%. [illegible] capital?

x = capital

$x+\frac{40}{100}-\$3000$ = end of first yr.

$\frac{7x}{5}-\$3000$ = simplified

$\frac{2}{5}\left(\frac{7x}{5}-3000\right)-3000+\frac{7x}{5}-3000=\frac{8x}{5}$

$\frac{14x}{25}-\frac{6000}{5}-3000+\frac{7x}{5}-3000=\frac{8x}{5}$

$14x-30000-75000+35x-75000=40x$

$49x-40x=9x$, or 180000

$9x=180000$

$x=20000$

$20000 Ans.

Find the value of $\sqrt[3]{16a^3b} + \sqrt{54a^3b} + \sqrt{8a^2b}$

$\sqrt{16a^3b} = \sqrt{8a^3 \times 2b} = 2a\sqrt{2b}$

$\sqrt{54a^3b} = \sqrt{27a^3 \times 2b} = 3a^3\sqrt{2b}$

$5a^3\sqrt{2b}$

$\sqrt{8a^2b} = \sqrt{4a^2 \times 2b} = 2a\sqrt{b}$

$\sqrt{a^2b} = \sqrt{a^2 \times b} = a\sqrt{b}$

$3a\sqrt{b}$

Addition of Radicals

$5a^3\sqrt{2b} + 3a\sqrt{b}$ Ans

Find the value of $\sqrt[3]{8a^3b + 16a^4} - \sqrt{b^4 + 2ab^3}$

$\sqrt{8a^4} = \sqrt{8a^3 \times a} = 2a\sqrt[3]{a}$

$\sqrt{8a^3b + 16a^4} = 8a^3(b+2a) = 2a\sqrt{b+2a}$

$\sqrt{b^4 + 2ab^3} = \sqrt{b^3(b+2a+b)} = \underline{b\sqrt{2a+b}}$

$2ab\sqrt{2a+b}$ Ans.

Subtraction of Radicals

Find the value of $3a\sqrt[4]{8a^2} \times 2b\sqrt[4]{4a^2c}$

$3a \times 2b\sqrt{8a^2 \times 4a^2c} = 6ab\sqrt{32a^4c} = 6ab\sqrt{16a^4 \times 2c} =$

$2a\sqrt{2c} \times 6ab = 12a^2b\sqrt[4]{2c}$ Ans.

Multiplication of Radicals

Find the value of $(\sqrt{72} + \sqrt{32-4} \div \sqrt{8})$

$72 \div 8 = \sqrt{9} = 3 + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{14}$

$32 - 4 = 28 \div 8 = \frac{14}{4} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} \times 14 = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{14}$ Ans.

Division of Radicals

Senior Class

Annie L. O'Connor
St Mary's School
Lawrence

Algebra.

[illegible] (1) Multiplying [illegible] 12, 6

[illegible] (2) [illegible]

[illegible] (3) Eliminating [illegible]

Multiplying [illegible]

[illegible]

Eliminating [illegible]

Multiplying [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Eliminating [illegible]

[illegible] merchant adds yearly to his capital 40% of it, but takes [illegible] at the end of each year, $[illegible] for expenses. After deducting the last $3100 at the end of the second year he finds his remaining capital [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Algebra.

[illegible] Multiplying [illegible]

[illegible]

Eliminating x [illegible]

[illegible] $+198y =$ [illegible]

[illegible] $y =$ [illegible]

$x =$ [illegible]

[illegible] capital [illegible] for expenses. After deducting the last $3000 at the second year [illegible] capital [illegible] What was the capital?

x - - - - - capital.

$x + \frac{40x}{100}$ [illegible]

$\frac{x}{5}$ [illegible] $9x$ [illegible]

[illegible] $x =$ [illegible]

$\frac{14x}{25}$ $\frac{6000}{5} = \$3000 + \frac{7x}{5}$ $\$3000 = \frac{8x}{5}$

[illegible] $\$30,000 = \$75000 + 35x$ $\$75000 = 40x$

[illegible]

Addition of Radicals

[illegible]

Subtraction of Radicals

[illegible]

Multiplication of Radicals

[illegible] $\times 4$ [illegible]

$6ab\sqrt[4]{32a^4c} = 6ab\sqrt[4]{16a^4 \times 2c} = 2a\sqrt[4]{2c} \times 6ab = 12a^2b\sqrt[4]{2c}$ Ans

Required the value of $(\sqrt{72}+\sqrt{32}-4\sqrt{8})$

$72 \div 8 = \sqrt{9} = 3 + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{14}$ Ans

Division of Radicals

32 [illegible] $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{14}$

[illegible] Class

[illegible]
St. Mary's [illegible]

Algebra.

$7x-3y-z=12$ (1)
$x+2y+3z=17$ (2)
$4x-y+2z=13$ (3)

Multiplying no 2 by 4; $4x+8y+12z=68$ (7)
$4x+y+2z=13$ (8)
Eliminating x - - - - - - - - $9y+10z=55$ (9)

Multiplying no 2 by 7; $7x+14y+21z=119$ (4)
$7x-3y-z=12$ (5)
Eliminating x - - - - - - - - $17y+22z=107$ (6)

Multiplying no. 6 by 9; $153+198z=963$
" " 9 " 17; $153+170z=935$
$28z=28$
1

II

A merchant adds yearly to his capital 40 per cent of it, but takes from it at the end of each year $3000 for expenses. After deducting the last $3000 at the end of the third year he finds his capital has been increased 60 per cent. What was his capital?

x = capital
$\frac{7x}{5}$
[illegible] $\left(\frac{7x}{5}-3000\right)$ [illegible]
$\frac{7x}{5}-3000$ [illegible]
$\frac{2}{5}\left(\frac{7x}{5}-3000\right)-3000+\frac{7x}{5}-3000=\frac{8x}{5}$

$14x-3000-75000+35x-75000=40x$
$49x-40x=180000$
$9x=20000$ Ans.

III

Find the value of [illegible] $+\sqrt[3]{4a^2b}+\sqrt[3]{54a^3b}+\sqrt[3]{a^2b}$

[illegible]

[illegible] Ans.

IV

Find the value of [illegible]

[illegible] $\sqrt[4]{8a^3b+16a^4} = \sqrt[4]{8a^3(b+2a)} = 2a\sqrt[4]{b+2a}$

$\sqrt[4]{b^4+2ab^3} = \sqrt[4]{b^3(b+2a+b)} = b\sqrt[4]{2a+b}$

Ans. [illegible] $\sqrt[4]{2a+b}$

V

Find the value of [illegible] $b\sqrt[4]{4a^2c}$

[illegible] $\sqrt[4]{32a^4c} = 6ab\sqrt[4]{16a^4\times 2c} = 2a$ [illegible]

[illegible] Ans.

VI

Find the value of [illegible]

[illegible] Ans.

[illegible] $\frac{}{4}$ [illegible] $\times 14$ [illegible]

Mary [illegible]

June 4 [illegible]

Senior Class

Algebra.

$7x - 3y - z = 12$ (1)
$x + 2y + 3z = 17$ (2)
$4x - y + 2z = 13$ (3)

Multiplying eq. 2 by 7: $7x + 14y + 21z = 119$ (4)
$7x - 3y - z = 12$ (5)
Eliminating x. . . $17y + 22z = 107$ (6)

Multiplying eq. 2 by 4: $4x + 8y + 12z = 68$ (7)
$4x - y + 2z = 13$ (3)
Eliminating x. . . $9y + 10z = 55$ (8)

Multiplying eq. 6 by 9: $153y + 198z = 963$
" " " 8 by 17: $153y + 170z = 935$
$28z = 28$
$z = 1$

$17y + 22 = 107$
$17y = 85$
$y = 5$

$7x - 16 = 12$
$7x = 28$
$x = 4$

$x = 4$, $y = 5$, $z = 1$ Ans.

A merchant adds yearly to his capital 40% of it but takes from it at the end of each year, $3000 for expenses. After deducting the last $3000 at the end of the second year he finds his original capital has been increased 60%. What was the capital?

x = capital

$x + \frac{40}{100} - \$3000 =$ end of 1st year.
$\frac{7x}{5} - \$3000 =$ simplified
$\frac{2}{5}\left(\frac{7x}{5} - 3000\right) - 3000 + \frac{7x}{5} - 3000 = \frac{8x}{5}$
$\frac{14x}{25} - \frac{6000}{5} - 3000 + \frac{7x}{5} - 3000 = \frac{8x}{5}$
$14x - 30000 - 75000 + 35x - 75000 = 40x$

$49x - 40x = 180000$
$9x = 180000$
$x = \$20000$ Ans.

Find the [illegible] $+\sqrt[2]{42}$ [illegible]

$\sqrt[3]{16a^3b} = \sqrt[3]{8a^3 \times 2b} = 2a\sqrt{2b}$

$\sqrt[3]{54a^3b} = \sqrt[3]{27a^3 \times 2b} = 3a\sqrt{2b}$

[illegible] $= 2a\sqrt{b}$ Addition of Radicals

[illegible] $= a\sqrt{b}$

$2a\sqrt{2b} + 3$ [illegible]

$2a\sqrt{b} + a\sqrt{b} = 3a\sqrt{b} = 5a\sqrt{2b} +$ [illegible]

$\sqrt{8a^3 + 16a^4}$ [illegible]

[illegible] Subtraction of Radicals

[illegible]

[illegible] Ans.

$3a\sqrt{8a^2} + 2b\sqrt[24]{}$ [illegible]

$3a \times 2b\sqrt[4]{8a^2 \times 4a^2c} =$ Multiplication of Radicals

$6ab\sqrt{32a^4c} = 6ab\sqrt{16a^4 \times 2c} = 2a\sqrt{2c} \times 6ab = 12a^2b\sqrt[4]{2c}$ Ans.

Required the value of $(\sqrt{72} \div \sqrt{32-4} \div \sqrt{8})$ Division of Radicals

$72 \div 8 = \sqrt{9} = 3 + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{14}$

$32 - 4 = 28 \div 8 = \frac{14}{4} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} \times 14} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{14}$

Julia E. Ford

Senior Class St Mary's School

Lawrence Mass

Algebra.

[illegible] (1) [illegible] (2) [illegible]

[illegible] $3z = 17$ (2) [illegible]

[illegible] $+ 2z = 13$ (3) [illegible] 35

[illegible]

[illegible] $3y - 9z = 12$ [illegible]

[illegible]

Multiply original by 9 $- 153y + 198z = 963$ $7x - 15$ [illegible]

" " " 17 $= 153y + 170z = 935$ $7x = 28$

$28z = 28$ $x = 4$

$z = 1$

[illegible] $3000 [illegible]

$3000 [illegible]

[illegible]?

x [illegible] $49x - 40x$ [illegible]

x [illegible] $3000 [illegible] $9x = 18\,0000$

[illegible] $3000 [illegible] $x = \$2\,0000$

$\frac{2}{5}\left(\frac{7x}{5} - \$3000\right)$ $3000 [illegible] $3000 [illegible]

$\frac{14x}{25} - \frac{6000}{5} - \$3000 + \frac{7x}{5} - \$3000 = \frac{8x}{5}$

$14x - \$30000 - 75000 + 35x - 75000 = 40x$

Find the value of [illegible] $\sqrt[3]{14a^2b} + \sqrt[3]{54a^3b} +$ [illegible]

[illegible] $2a\sqrt{2b}$

[illegible] $27a^3$ [illegible] $3a$ [illegible]

[illegible] $2a$ [illegible] Addition of Radicals

[illegible] a [illegible]

$2a$ [illegible] $3a$ [illegible]

$2a$ [illegible] $= 5a\sqrt{2b} + 3a\sqrt{b}$ Ans.

$\sqrt[3]{8a^9} + 16a^4 -$ [illegible]

$\sqrt{8a^9 \times a} = 2a\sqrt{a}$ Subtraction of Radicals

$\sqrt{8a^3}$ ([illegible]) = [illegible] $2a$

[illegible] $2a$ [illegible] Ans.

$3a$ [illegible]

$3c$ [illegible] Multiplication of Radicals

[illegible] -6 [illegible] $\sqrt{16a^4 \times 2c} = 2a\sqrt{2c} \times 6ab = 12a^2b\sqrt{2c}$ Ans.

Required the value of $(\sqrt{72} + \sqrt{32-4} \div \sqrt{8})$

$\sqrt{72 \div 8} = \sqrt{9} = 3 + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{14}$ Ans. Division of Radicals

$\sqrt{32-4} = \sqrt{28 \div 8} = \frac{14}{4} = 1$ [illegible]

M[illegible] C. E[illegible]

Lawrence June 5 1890.

Senior Class

Algebra.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

$x+4)x^3-5x^2-46x-4$ [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Algebra.

[illegible] first and third together [illegible]
What is the cost of each?

x = cost of first.
$\frac{3x}{2}$ " " second.
$\frac{x}{4}$ " " third.
$\frac{3x}{4}$ " " fourth.
$x + \frac{3x}{2} + \frac{x}{4} + \frac{3x}{4} = \$$[illegible]
[illegible] = $2[illegible]
x = $[illegible]2[illegible]

x = $[illegible] cost of first
$\frac{3x}{2}$ = $15[illegible] " " second
$\frac{x}{4}$ = $2[illegible] " " third
$\frac{3x}{4}$ = $[illegible]5[illegible] " " fourth

[illegible] rye [illegible] bushels [illegible] wheat [illegible]

x = number of bushels of rye
x + 50 = " " " wheat
$\frac{9x}{2}$ = value of rye
5(x + 50) = value of wheat
5x + 250 = $\frac{9x}{2}$ + 300
10x + 500 = 9x + 600
10x − 9x = 600 − 500
x = 100 bushels

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Transposing [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 16

Uniting [illegible] 16

Dividing by [illegible] 2

[illegible] find the [illegible]

Reducing [illegible]

Common Denominator [illegible] 40 [illegible] 40

Transposing, $= 5x - x = 40 + 40$

Uniting [illegible] 80

Dividing by [illegible] 20

Divide x^3 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]76

Algebra.

Bought four horses, for the second he gave half as much again as for the first. For the third half as much again as for the second, and for the fourth as much as for the first and third together. He paid for the whole $8000. What is the cost of each?

x = cost of first.

$\frac{3x}{2}$ " " second

$\frac{9x}{4}$ " " third

$\frac{13x}{4}$ " " fourth.

$x + \frac{3x}{2} + \frac{9x}{4} + \frac{13x}{4} = \$8000$

$4x + 6x + 9x + 13x = \$32000$

$32x = \$32000$

$x = \$1000$ cost of first.

$\frac{3x}{2} = \$1500$ " " sec.

$\frac{9x}{4} = \$2250$ " " third

$\frac{13x}{2} = \$3250$ " " fourth.

How many bushels of rye at four shillings and sixpence a bushel must be mixed with fifty bushels of wheat at six shillings a bushel that the mixture may be worth five shillings a bushel?

x = no. of bu. rye

x + 50 = " " " mixture

$\frac{9x}{2}$ = value of rye

5 (x + 50) = " " wheat + value of rye

$5x + 250 = 9x + 300$

$10x + 500 = 9x + 600$

$10x - 9x = 600 - 500$

$x = 100$ bu.

$\frac{3x-1}{5} - \frac{13-x}{2} = \frac{7x}{3} - \frac{11(x+3)}{6}$ Find the value of x.

$18x - 6 - 195 + 15x = 70x - 55x$ [illegible]

[illegible] $- 15x - 70x + 55x = 18$[illegible]

$-195 =$ [illegible] $+ 165$ [illegible]

[illegible]

$x = 2$ the value of x.

$x - 8 = \frac{x}{5} + 8$ Find the value of x.

[illegible]

$5x - 40 = x + 40$

$5x - x = 40 + 40$

[illegible]

$40 + 40 =$ [illegible]

$4x = 80$

$x = 20$ the value of x

Divide $x^3 - 5x^2 - 46x - 40$ by $x + 4$

$x+4)\,x^3 - 5x^2 - 46x - 40\,\underline{|x^2 - 9x - 10}$ Ans.

$\underline{x^3 + 4x^2}$

$-9x^2 - 46x$

$\underline{-9x^2 - 36x}$

$-10x - 40$

$-10x - 40$

[illegible]

Junior Class

June 5, 18[illegible]

Algebra.

[illegible] as for the second, [illegible] first and third together. I pay for the whole $ 8000. What is the cost of each.

Let x = first [illegible]

$\frac{3x}{2}$ = second [illegible]

$\frac{9x}{4}$ = third [illegible]

$\frac{13x}{4}$ = fourth [illegible]

$x + \frac{3x}{2} + \frac{9x}{4} + \frac{13x}{4} = \$8000$

$4x + 6x + 9x + 13x = \$32000$

$32x = \$32000$

$x = \$1000$

x = $1000 cost of first house

$\frac{3x}{2}$ = $1500 cost of second house

$\frac{9x}{4}$ = $2250 cost of third house

$\frac{13x}{4}$ = $3250 cost of fourth house

[illegible] six shillings a [illegible], that the mixture [illegible]

Let x = number of [illegible]

and x + 50 = number of [illegible] in the mixture

Then [illegible]

$5(x+50)$ = [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Divide $x^3-5x^2-46x-40$ by $x+4$.

$$x+4\,)\,x^3-5x^2-46x-40\,\underline{|\,x^2-9x-10}$$

$$x^3-4x^2$$

$$-9x^2-46x$$

$$-9x^2-36x$$

$$+\qquad +$$

$$-10x-40$$

$$-10x-40$$

x^2-9[illegible] Ans.

[illegible]

June 5, 18[illegible].

Junior Class

Algebra

[illegible]

Let x [illegible]

[illegible]

$32x = \$32000$

[illegible]

Let x = [illegible]

[illegible]

$x =$ [illegible]

$\frac{3x-1}{5}-\frac{13-x}{2}=\frac{7x}{3}-\frac{11x+33}{6}$

$18x-6-195+15x=70x-55x-165$

$18x+15x-70x+55x=195+6-165$

$18x=36$

$x=2$

[illegible]

[illegible] $= [illegible]$

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

$x = 2[illegible]$

[illegible] $x [illegible] x [illegible] x [illegible] x$

[illegible]

[illegible]

Mary R. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Class

Algebra

[illegible]

$x =$ [illegible]

$x + \frac{x}{2} = \frac{3x}{2}$ " " [illegible]

$\frac{3x}{2} + \frac{3x}{4} = \frac{9x}{4}$ " " [illegible]

$x + \frac{9x}{4} = \frac{13x}{4}$ " [illegible]

$x + \frac{3x}{2} + \frac{9x}{4} + \frac{13x}{4} = \$8000$

$4x + 6x + 9x + 13x = \$32000$, [illegible]

$32x = \$32000$

$x = \$1000$ [illegible]

$\frac{3}{2} \times \$1000 = 1500$ [illegible] "

$\frac{3}{2} \times \$1500 = \$2250$ " [illegible] "

$\$1000 + \$2250 = \$3250$ " [illegible] "

II

How much rye at 4 shillings and sixpence a bushel must be mixed with fifty bushels of wheat at six shillings a bushel, that the mixture may be worth five shillings a bushel.

x = number of bushels of rye at 4 shillings and 6 pence a bushel

$x+50$ = " " " in the mixture

$\frac{9x}{2}$ = value of x " of rye at 4 shillings " " " " "

$5(x+50)$ " " whole mixture

300 = " " 50 bu. at 6 shillings a bushel

$5x + 250 = \frac{9x}{2} + 300 = 10x + 500 = 9x + 600$; $10x - 9x = 600 - 500$, $x = 100$ bu. Ans.

III

$\frac{3x-1}{5} - \frac{13-x}{2} = \frac{7x}{3} - \frac{11(x+3)}{6}$ Find the value of x

$\frac{11(x+3)}{6} = \frac{11x+33}{6}$; $\frac{3x-1}{5} - \frac{13-x}{2} = \frac{7x}{3} - \frac{11x-33}{6}$

$18x - 6 - 195 + 15x = 70x - 55x - 165$

Transposing $= 18x + 15x - 70x + 55x = -165 + 6 + 195$

$18x + 15x + 55x = 88x - 70x = 18x$

$195 + 6 = 201 - 165 = 36$

Uniting $= 18x = 36$

Dividing by 18: $x = 2$. 2 gives the value of x.

IV

Given $1 - 8x^{-1} = \frac{1}{5} + 8x^{-1}$ to find x.

Reducing $= \frac{1}{x}$, $8x^{-1} = \frac{8}{x}$; $1 - \frac{8}{x} = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{8}{x}$

Common denominator $= 5x$; $5x - 40 = x + 40$

Transposing $= 5x - x = 40 + 40$

Uniting $= 4x = 80$

Dividing by 4, $x = 20$, 20 = value of x Ans.

V

Divide $x^3 - 5x^2 - 46x - 40$ by $x + 4$.

$$
\begin{array}{l}
x+4)\ x^3 - 5x^2 - 46x - 40\ (x^2 - 9x - 10 \text{ Ans.} \\
\underline{\quad x^3 \pm 4x^2 \qquad\qquad} \\
\qquad -9x^2 - 46x \\
\qquad \underline{\underset{+}{-}9x^2 \underset{+}{-} 36x} \\
\qquad\qquad -10x - 40 \\
\qquad\qquad \underline{\underset{+}{-}10x \underset{+}{-} 40}
\end{array}
$$

Junior Class

Nora McNulty

MEMBERS

of

Seniors.

Annie C. [illegible]
Genevieve W. [illegible]
Katie C. White.

Juniors.

[illegible] C. Reilly
Mary J. [illegible]
Katie G. [illegible]

Graduates.

1890.

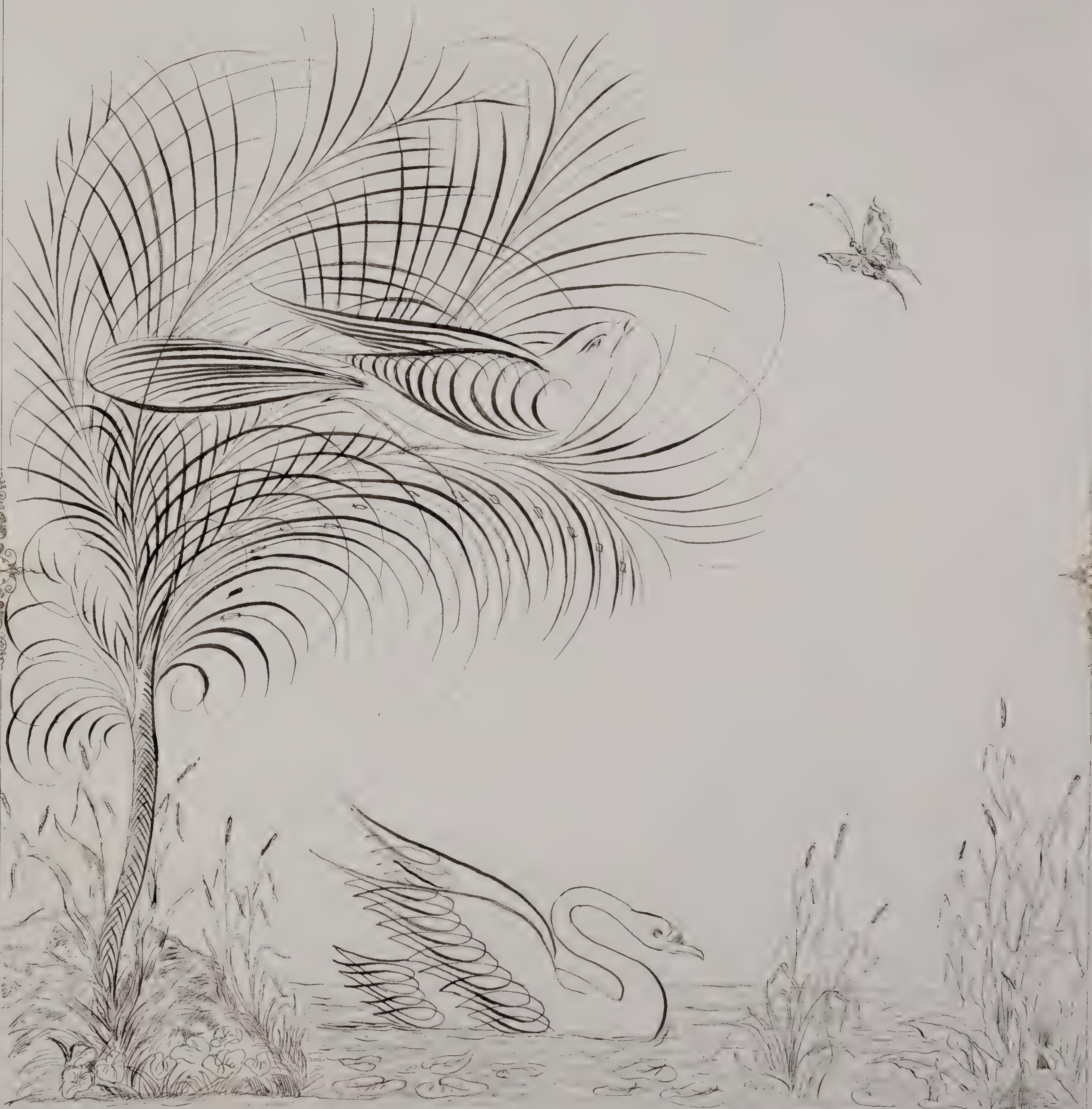
Katie [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Mary E. [illegible]
Mary K. [illegible]
Winifred Hughes.
Maggie [illegible]

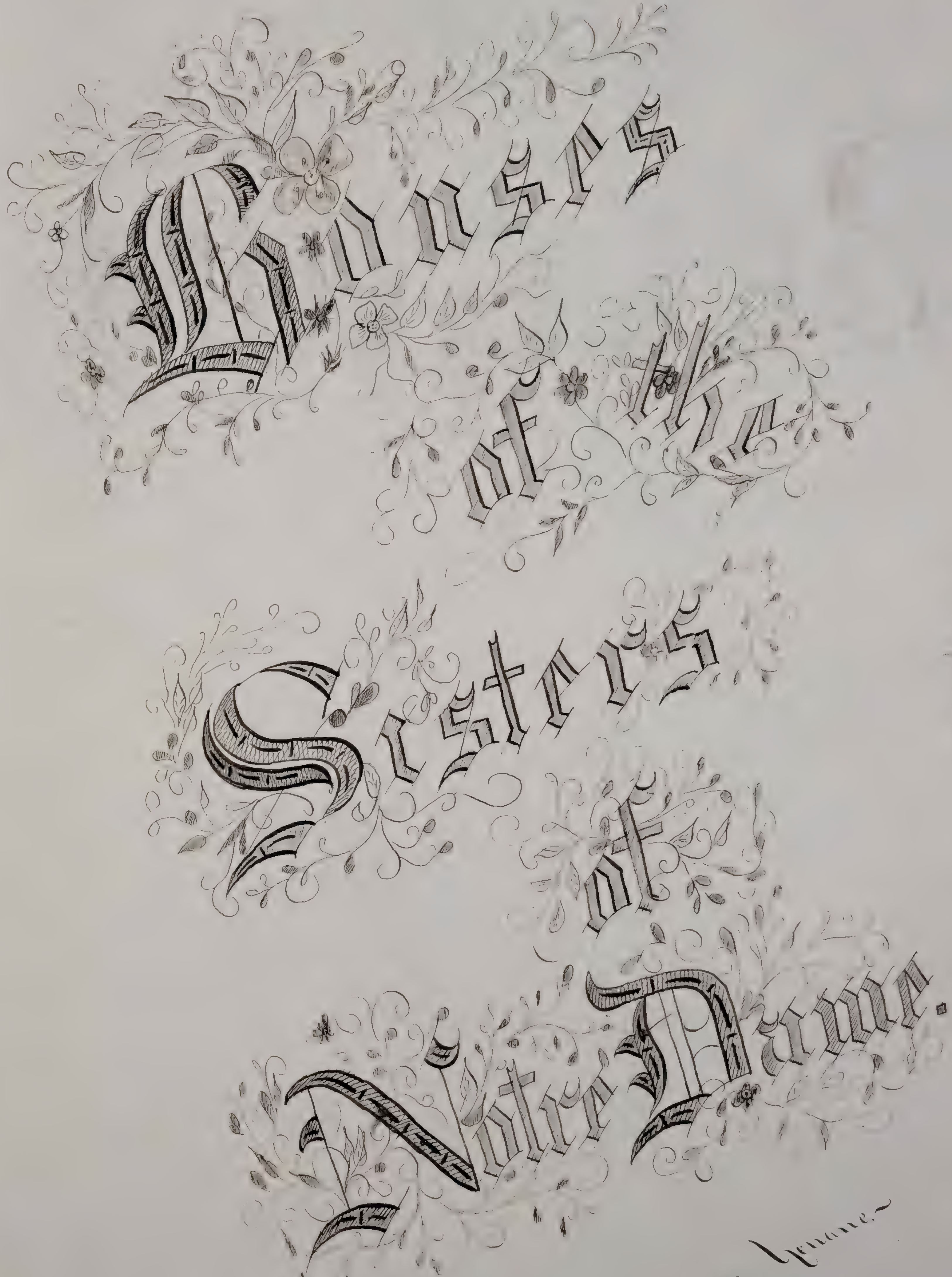
[illegible]
Mary J. [illegible]
Maggie C. [illegible]
Mary [illegible]
[illegible]

the

HIGH SCHOOL.

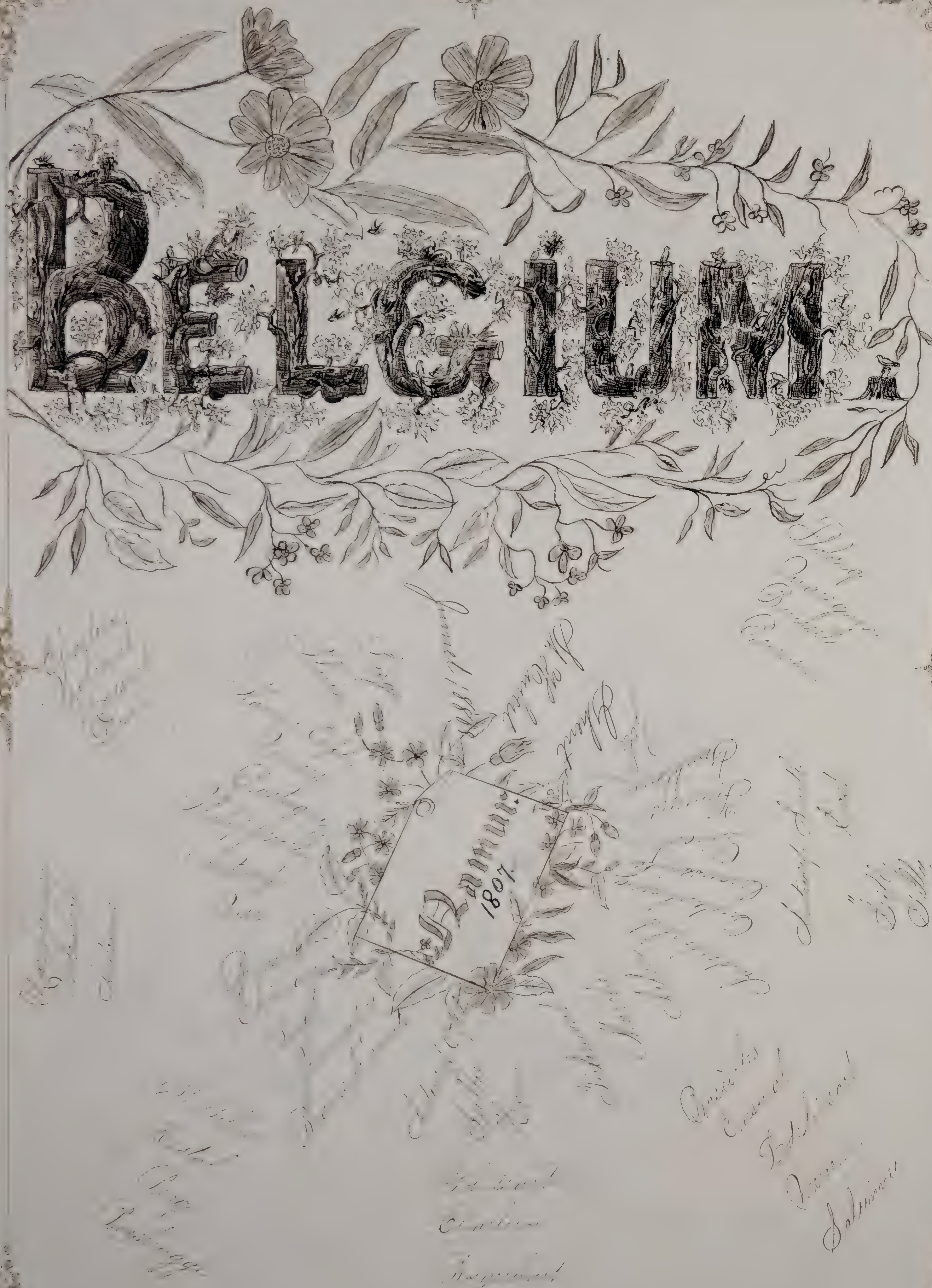


Katie F. German.



Houses of the Sisters of Notre Dame.

Mary Lenane.


BELGIUM.
Namur
1807.

England.

Brixton

Warrington

Islington

Plymouth

Camberwell

Norwich

St. Georges

Northampton

Wigam

StHelens

Sheffield

Liverpool

Clapham

Waterloo

Birkdale

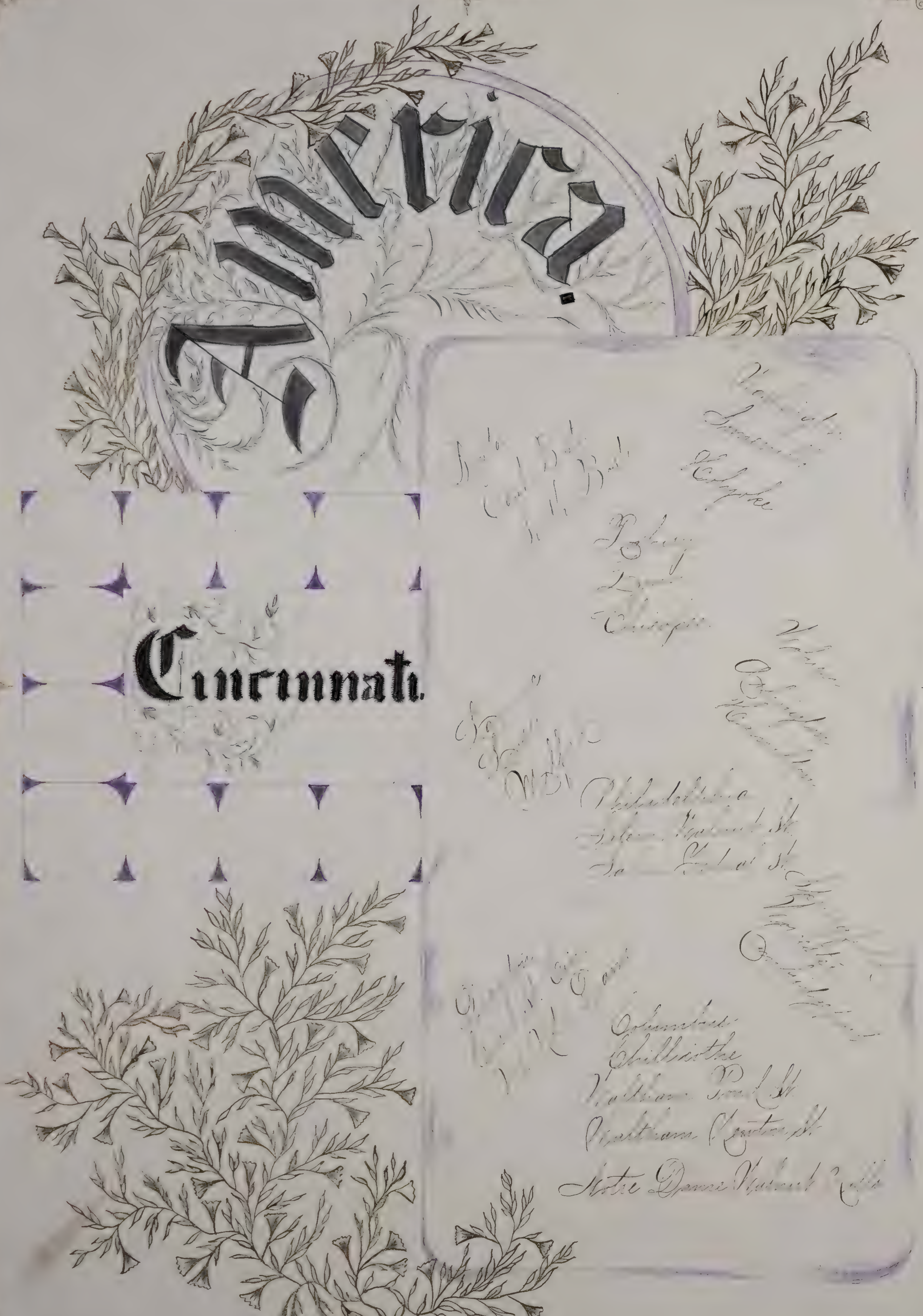
Evertonvalley.

Blackburn

Liverpool

Manchester

Battersea.



America.

Cincinnati.

[illegible]
Lawrence
Holyoke

Roxbury
Lynn
Chicopee

[illegible]

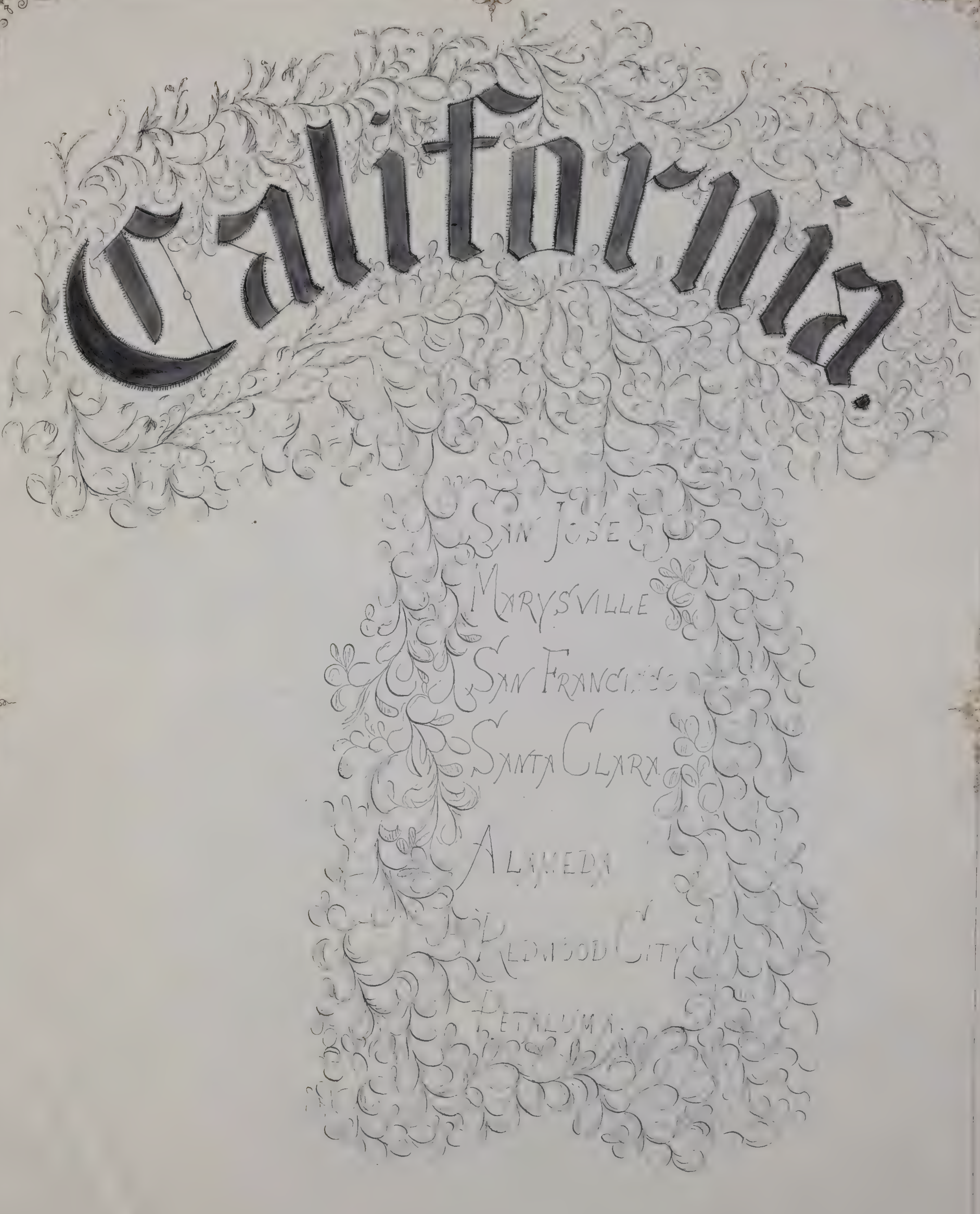
[illegible]

Philadelphia
[illegible] St.
[illegible] St.

[illegible]

[illegible]

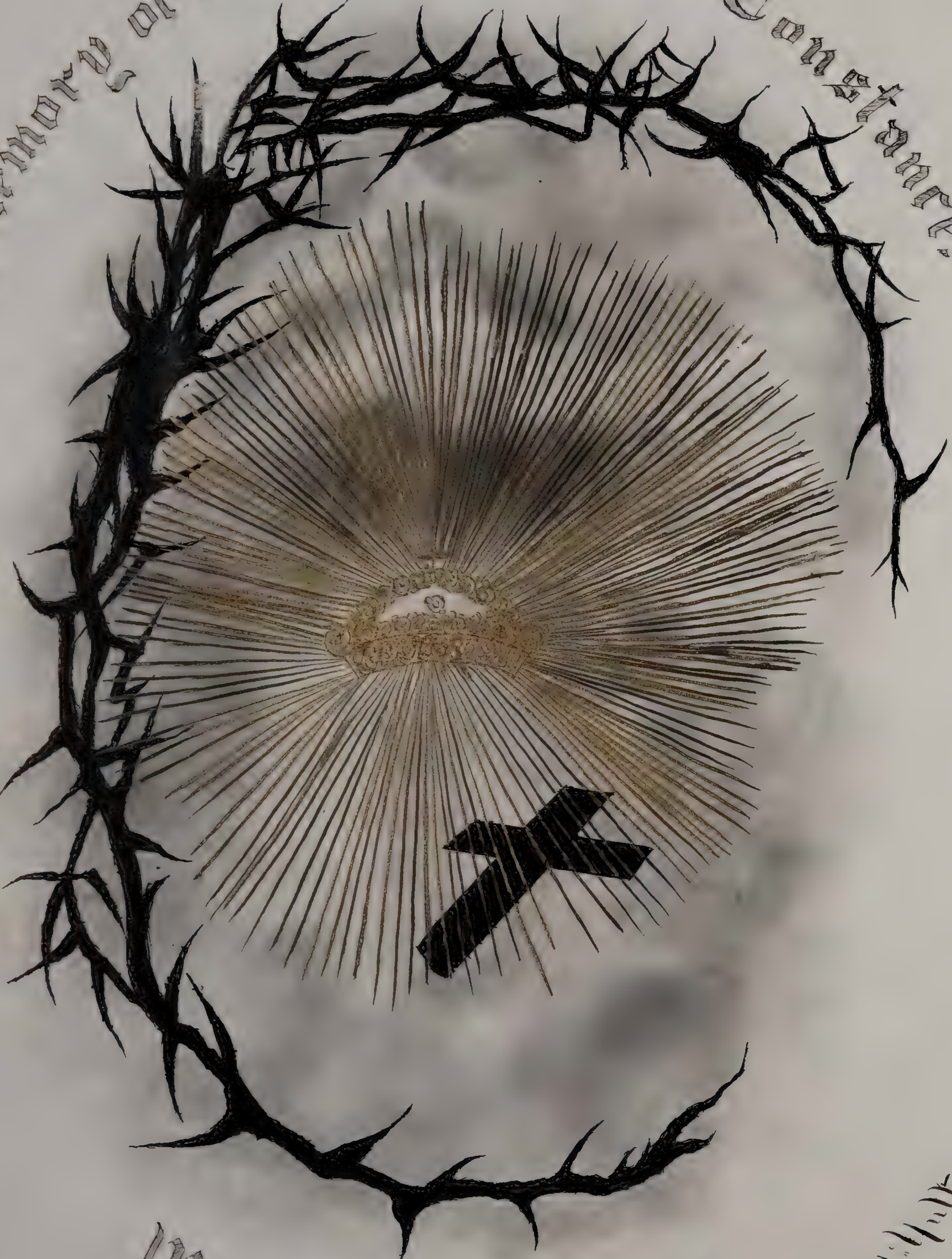
Columbus
Chillicothe
Waltham Pond St.
Waltham Central St.
Notre Dame Walnut [illegible]



California.

San Jose
Marysville
San Francisco
Santa Clara
Alameda
Redwood City
Petaluma

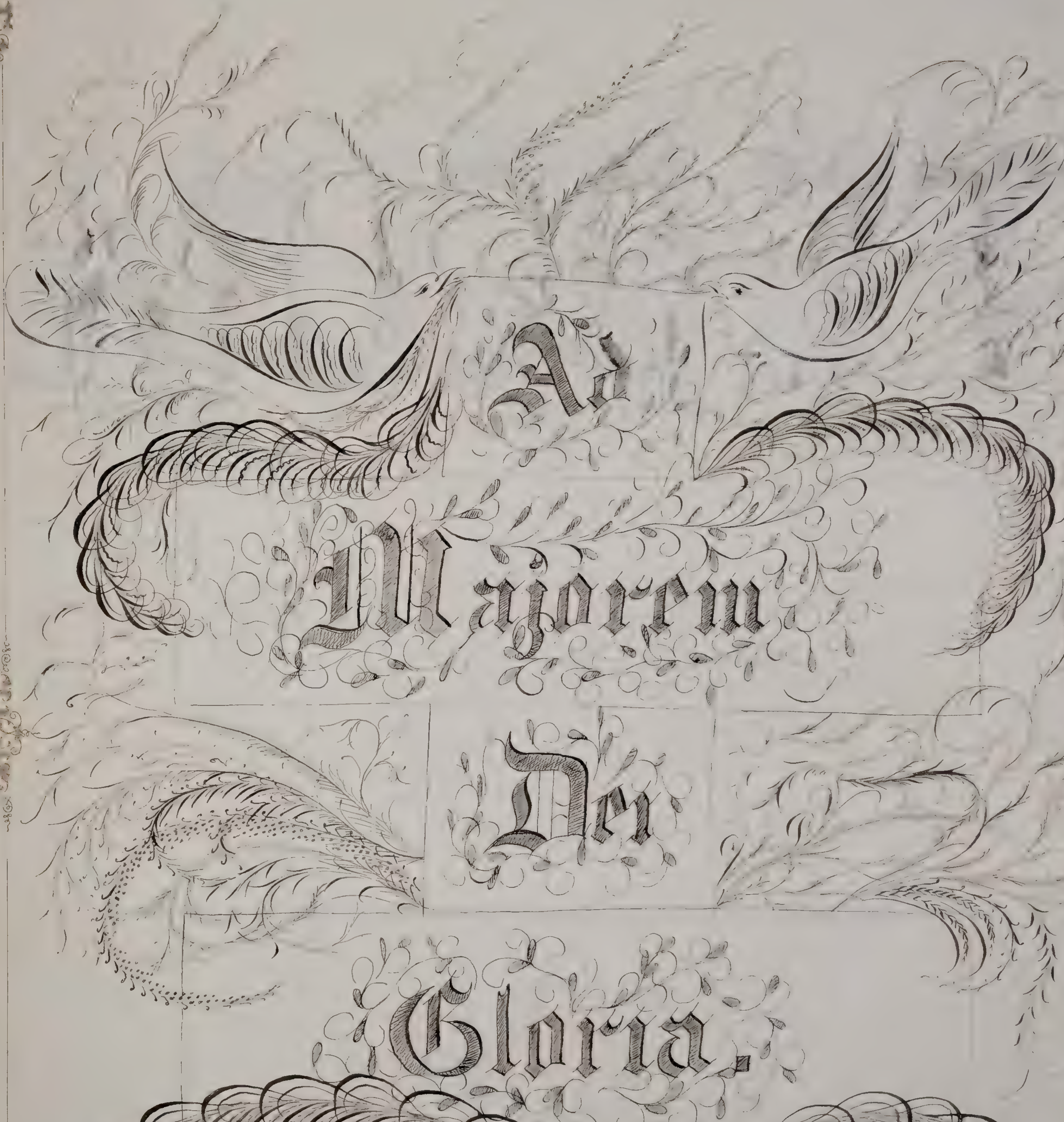
In Memory of Sister Superior Constance.



Who Died July 1, 1878.

Nora McNulty.

Through Thorns to Crown.


Ad
Majorem
Dei
Gloria.

TE DEUM.

Holy God, we praise Thy name;
Lord of all, we bow before Thee;
All on earth Thy sceptre claim,
All in heaven above adore Thee.
Infinite Thy vast domain;
Everlasting is Thy name.

Holy Father, Holy Son,
Holy Spirit, Three we name Thee.
While in essence only One,
Undivided God we claim Thee;
And adoring bend the knee,
While we own the mystery.

Nora McNulty.